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# Industrial and Commercial LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

NUMBER 12.

## NOTICE.

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### The Grain Trade Taxes.

The price of wheat, like cotton, petroleum, and other fruits of the soil, has been for some time past too high for exportation, and hence the Eastern market for many weeks has been in a stagnant condition. Sellers hold, in expectation of a favorable turn in the Eastern market, and a consequent revival of the export trade. But in view of the liberal supplies in the British and principal dependent markets on Continental Europe, and the liberal surplus in the leading supply markets of the world, it is by no means certain that there is to be any substantial advance in the price of wheat. Indeed, with the period for opening the Baltic ports rapidly approaching, the probabilities would seem to be rather in favor of lower prices when the spring opens.

One reason assigned for the indisposition of holders of wheat to realize is, that the ruling prices do not leave a profit upon the cost of production and the incidental charges of getting grain to the market—that, in point of fact, prices are unremunerative to the Western farmers. The real difficulty, we suspect, is not that prices are too low—since these must of necessity be regulated to a great extent, by the ruling of those foreign markets which absorb the surplus—but that the cost of production has not come down in proportion to the market value of the product. Indeed, it cost nearly as much to raise a bushel of wheat now as it did during the war, when prices were more than double; and the bushel of wheat—having declined much more in proportion than the labor required to produce it, or those other commodities upon which labor so largely subsists—will not, of course, go nearly as far in purchasing articles needed to supply the wants of our agricultural population as it did a few years ago. Something more than good crops is needed to place our farming interests upon a prosperous footing, and to enable it, in turn, to become the patron and auxiliary of other branches of industry. There must be a clear profit on these crops, in order to put money into the pockets of the cultivators of the soil. But if they cost as much, or more than they come to, there will be poverty in the midst of plenty, and the producers will not be able to consume the fruits of other industries.

What is wanted to give permanent relief to agriculture, and enable those engaged in it to realize a fair profit for their products, then, is the adoption of some means for the reduction of the cost of production. This can only be accomplished by reduced taxation, operating upon the price and enhancing the supply of the necessities of life. This is the first step to be taken in the process of restoring those natural and harmonious relations which should exist between all the various business interests of the country.

The same remarks are applicable, though in a less degree, to most other cereals. Corn, for instance, is selling at twenty cents per bushel along the line of railroads in Iowa, and at a still lower figure in some sections in the corn growing regions of Mississippi, which must certainly leave but slender profit if any, above the bare cost of production. Yet the surplus is so heavy, and the price of pork so low, that there is no alternative but to export it. When agriculture is unprofitable, it follows that the West must be poor customers in Eastern markets. Hence the argument for a cheapening of the cost of producing agricultural products becomes all the more forcible to the North and East.

### Money Orders.

The money order system has gone into effect, the postoffice in this city being one of those designated for the sale of orders in Great Britain. The following are the rates of commission in U. S. currency, to be charged for sending orders:

On orders not exceeding \$10.....	25 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	50 "
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	75 "
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	\$1 00
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	1 25 "

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from '1 right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent {two places pointed off}	72 days
At 6 " " " " " " " " " "	60 days
At 8 " " " " " " " " " "	45 days
At 9 " " " " " " " " " "	40 days
At 10 " " " " " " " " " "	36 days
At 12 " " " " " " " " " "	30 days
At 15 " " " " " " " " " "	24 days
At 20 " " " " " " " " " "	18 days
At 24 " " " " " " " " " "	15 days

During the month of January postal service was ordered on 1,258 miles of new railway.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of volcanic action.

A. G. Bidwell, fruit-grower, South Haven, Michigan, has undertaken the cultivation of figs.

## OUR TRADE-MARK

## BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.  
Old Pet Bourbon.  
Diana Bourbon.  
Old Buck Bourbon.  
Galt House Bourbon.  
Challenge Rye.  
Choice Rye.  
Favorite Rye.  
Diana Rye.

Our different brands  
represent different ages,  
from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends  
over every State, and  
nearly every Territory,  
in the Union, we put all  
of our brands up in extra  
heavy iron-hooped coop-  
erage, to safely bear trans-  
portation to any part of  
the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only  
sold pure, we will, from this time for-  
ward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so  
that the trade can have no reason for  
changing our packages in any way.  
Druggists and other dealers desiring  
FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will al-  
ways find our goods meet their wants

### WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington  
Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

## BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

## RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## Kentucky Rye Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

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## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

## IL TROVATORE.

ONLY CORRECT LIBRETTO—AS PERFORMED BY BLOMINOZZOFF'S GRAND ITALIC OPERA TROUPE.

AIR—VILLIKINS AND DINAH.

There was an old woman, who somewhere did dwell,  
Who was burnt for a witch, as the opera doth tell,  
A daughter she had, too, a gipsy so bold,  
Who went to a house, where an infant she stole.

CHORUS—In the Italian language, descriptive of stealing an infant:

Tooral, Toledo and io dormir, allegro andante and sempre amo,  
O giorno d'orro mia madre you know, with fata, cru-udle Funeste & Co.

Now, while they were burning the old gipsy mother,  
Her daughter came with her own child and the other—  
When she saw her marm burnin', it wose up her ire,  
And she flung the stolen baby smack into the fire.

Sizzling chorus, in the Italian language, expressive of burning.—Tooral, Toledo, &amp;c.

Now, when the poor baby was all of a bake,  
She found out she'd burnt up her own by mistake,  
So, filled with remorse for the bad deed she'd done,  
She brought up the other and called him her son.

Chorus in a foreign language, showing how to bring up a stolen baby.—Tooral, Toledo, &amp;c.

Now, when the young man got to years of discretion,  
He took up with music for a profession,  
Likewise a young woman for a sweet-heart he got,  
And all her affections upon him she sot.

Chorus, sung in the Italian language, showing how her affections were sot.—Tooral, &amp;c.

There's another chap, now, a count, that comes into the song,  
Who likewise loved the lady uncommonly strong;  
So meeting Manrico, her lover, one night,  
They pulled out their weapons, intending to fight.

Chorus, descriptive of a mortal combat, which came very high coming off.—Tooral, &amp;c.

The next scene discovers Manrico, a gipsy,  
With fellows that drink a good deal and get tipsy,  
Who hammer on anvils like jolly good fellows,  
While their wives mind the fires and their sons blow the bellows.

Anvil chorus on one string, a la Strakosch grand, in the Italian tongue.—Tooral, &amp;c.

But, alas! after all this fine singing and fighting,  
Which gave an occasion for all this fine writing,  
The Count got Manrico locked up in the jug,  
And had him as snug as a bug in a rug.

Station-house chorus, showing how Manrico was bottled up.—Tooral, &amp;c.

Then the lady came weeping and wailing around,  
Where Manrico was lying all on the cold ground,  
With the old gipsy woman—while ballads he sung,  
Resolved to die game, though he'd got to be hurg.

Game chorus, back up, straps buckled down, "showtild in a furrin tung."—Tooral, &amp;c.

When the Count came along, says Leonora, says she,  
"If you'll let me love go, why, then, you may have me"—  
So the Count he consented to open the door,  
And wife off the chinks 'gainst the bold Trovatore.

This chorus is sung in the Italian language, and is sublimely expressive of self-sacrifice on the part of the young lady.—Tooral, &amp;c.

But the lady, thought she, "why I'll ne'er be his wife,  
But I'll swindle the Count if it costs me my life"—  
So, when he came in, there she laid on her side,  
And he found out, sure 'nough, she'd took pizen and died.

Pizen chorus, as sung in the Italian language.—Tooral, &amp;c.

Then the people made a fire, 'cause the Count was so sore,  
And in it they burnt up the gay Trovatore—  
Says the old gipsy woman, "Count, I'm sorry to say that you've burnt up your brother,"  
And I'm sorry to say that you've burnt up your brother."

Chorus descriptive of a family broil, and, as it is the last one, it is sung in the Italian language for variety's sake.

Tooral To edo and io dormir, allegro andante and sempre amo,  
O giorno d'orro mia madre you know, with fata cru-udle Funeste & Co.

## LOVE AND REVENGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

VI.

HE moon had risen. Dark shadows lay beneath the trees and about the house. Max stood alone in his atelier. The wide, uncurtained window was open, and a few yellowing vine leaves rustled about the casement. In the center of the room stood the "Germania." The moonbeams, falling on the pure, unshrouded marble, cast a long black shadow across the boarded floor; behind the statue was another window, also open, for though late in the season, the heat had all day been oppressive and the blood in Max's veins was coursing ardently.

He had made his peace with the Meister, but Gertrude he had not yet seen. His heart beat loudly as he walked to and fro. Had he, then, offended her so irretrievably? Would her anger so far prevail as to defy her father's wrath, or would she not dare to disobey, and come down to him cold and resentful, though obedient?

The door opened. Gertrude, still in the white dress she had worn in the morning, stood upon the threshold, the living counterpart of the statue on its pedestal, only so much more beautiful, as warm human flesh and blood must be than cold, inanimate stone. Then the door closed and Max spoke. She listened, and then, whilst his eyes were fixed upon her face, and his voice was still pleading for forgiveness, she suddenly "fled to him and wept." His arm was round her, her beautiful head lay upon his breast, his hand held hers; the silky waves of his long beard flowed over her pure cheeks, whilst he whispered words of tender, passionate love into her ear. She knew then that she had always loved him, and, putting him away from her, and forgetting for a moment all the soft rapture of the hour, she gazed fearlessly on this first of men, with the grand poet's head and lambent eyes, all luminous with human love and bliss, and tried to realize that he was her own.

"Max!" she cried, and cast her arms

about his neck, "Oh, Max, I love you, love you, love you!"

His lips met hers; his arms held her clasped in a firm embrace; then there was a crash, a groan, and then a piercing shriek.

When the Meister and old Gretchen came running with a light, they stumbled over the head of the "Germania" at the door, whilst Max Baumfeld lay, bathed in blood, with his head in Gertrude's lap.

VII.

The whole town was in a state of consternation.

Max had no enemies. Gertrude could give no explanation. She had been standing in the moonlight with her lover, when suddenly she had heard a crash, and the next moment Max lay apparently lifeless at her feet and the marble head was rolling on the floor. Max, between life and death, could not be questioned. Months must elapse before his evidence could be taken. Meanwhile, a small pointed dagger of foreign workmanship had been found on the floor of the atelier, and had been deposited at the police court, which the public were invited to inspect, and, if that were possible, give information concerning it. After some days an old crone had come forward and identified the dagger as belonging to her lodger, Netta Brandes, a stranger to the town, but well known amongst artists.

When questioned, the girl refused to say where she had spent that particular evening, nor did she acknowledge the dagger to be hers. Then Otto, who was pointed out by the crone as her lover, was examined.

A look of anguish crossed Netta's face when she was confronted with him. For a moment all her soul shone in her eyes; then the sullenness of despair settled down upon her, and she remained doggedly silent.

Yes, Otto said, he knew her. Was he her lover? Well, no; not exactly; there had certainly been some love passages between them, but nothing serious.

Here Netta's glowing eyes rested for a moment on his face in fierce contempt. He shrank beneath their blaze and evaded them.

The dagger? Yes he recognized it as hers; given to her, so she had told him, by an uncle who had traded with the East; he had last seen it on her table when he had been for a few minutes in her room on the day of the exhibition—on the evening of the attempted murder if the Coroner preferred to put it so. What had been her frame of mind on that occasion? Well, he should say she was excited—appeared unsettled. Had he cause to suspect any motive for jealousy, or any reason why she should feel resentment against Baumfeld? Well, yes—and here the witness hesitated and appeared confused—there was no doubt some secret understanding between them; the sculptor had great influence over her; he (Otto) had seen them together in remote places; no, he could not say what the nature of their understanding was; he had joked her about it and she had evaded the question.

On Otto's evidence, Netta was carried to prison. She cast one long, agonized, supplicating look at him, and then followed the jailer without a word.

VIII.

The old Meister was dead. The shock, they said, had killed him; but before he died, by his bedside, Max and Gertrude were made man and wife. Max had been able to throw no light upon the mystery of that September night. Otto, after wandering restlessly from one place to another, unable to settle to any sort of work, had disappeared. "Gone back to Italy" was the report. The "Beautiful Brandes" beautiful no longer, had been discharged from prison, and she, too, had shortly afterward left the place.

Max and Gertrude sat in their garden. The spring sun had not, as yet, much warmth, but the newly married lovers preferred the brightness without to the stove heat within.

"Max," said a faint voice, and looking up they saw Netta. He started, and weakness made the ready crimson rush to his face. Gertrude, whose arm had been about him, withdrew a little from his side. An uneasy fear at her heart made her shrink from the pale, wan woman before her. And Netta was not alone. By the hand she led a beautiful, fair-haired boy of five, who, clinging to her skirts, gazed shyly, with one finger in his mouth, at the lovely golden-haired lady like the queen in his picture-book—at the tall, pale, large-eyed man at her side.

"Max," said Netta, pleadingly. Her voice went to his heart; he could not resist it. He looked at Gertrude, but not even the shade upon her brow nor the pallor of her face could restrain him from answering the appeal.

"Yes, Netta, what is it?" he said. "Max, I am going. I have been imprisoned for months; that is a stain no after-time can wipe off. You are the only being in the world who was ever good to me, the only one to whom I care to explain."

She never so much as glanced at Gertrude, who, chilled and expectant, sat between the two, her heart turning to stone within her.

"Before I go, Max, I want to hear you say that you do not believe I did that dreadful deed."

There was a pause; then Max answered gently:

"Netta, long since I have forgiven you."

"But you shall not forgive me!—not for that, at least. Max, listen. When you promised my dying mother and your own never to abandon me, you said a solemn thing, but you meant it. When you saved me from being the ward of my own child, for in my shame and frenzy it seemed to me the best thing I could do," she added, turning to Gertrude, who, pale and rigid, sat apart, "you bound me to you forever by a debt of eternal gratitude. It was your hand that snatched me back and saved my babe from destruction, it was you who carried him away and hid him in a place of safety for me, and kept my shameful secret, and cast no stone of reproach at me. On that September night, I, too, Max, was in the garden. I saw the great hammer fall upon the marble, I heard the crash, and afterward the scream of your betrothed, and in the confusion I fled. The dagger was mine; Otto had taken it from my table that afternoon; the hammer was his. I had often seen it in his atelier. He flung it amongst the bushes as he leaped out of the window. It lies in the depths of the river—of that river from which you saved my babe. I cast it over the center arch that very night. It was upon Otto's evidence that I was imprisoned. Six weeks ago he sailed for America. I told him before he went that I knew all."

"But why did you not give evidence against him?"

"I? I loved him, Max. And besides"—this bitterly, as she glanced

sidewise at the pale, proud woman in black—"you would not have wished me to disgrace your wife's cousin? And then he was so miserable; so disappointed about his Cleopatra; so mortified at being disgraced in the eyes of his kinsfolk. See; here is his written confession. He never meant to do it. He had taken up the dagger in a fit of absent-mindedness; the hammer he often carried with him. A sudden madness seized him when he saw you so successful, so happy, standing beneath your beautiful statue with his cousin in your arms; it was more than his brain could bear. He always thought that his cousin—it was jealousy of her that had led me to follow him."

She paused, with crimson cheeks. Gertrude's cheeks were also glowing. "He had no right to think so," she said, proudly.

"And you, my poor, wandering child, have borne all this—scorn, contumely, imprisonment—for his sake?"

"I loved him, Max."

Baumfeld shuddered.

"And now I must go. Say you believe that I did not do it; say you believe me, Max."

"God knows that I believe you, my poor Netta."

"And now say good-bye to me; it is forever."

"And whither are you going?"

"To America."

"To him?"

She nodded.

"Stay here, Netta; stay at least in your native country."

"You forget that the murderer's brand is upon me. Here I can find no abiding-place; there no one knows me."

"There you will be alone."

"I shall have him. He will be good to me now. Remember what I have suffered for his sake; that will bind him to me, and the sense that I know all and yet love him, and"—after a pause, more timidly—"he has promised to marry me. It will be better for my little Max; you see I have fettered him. And now say good-bye, for we are going away together."

"Good-bye, Netta, if it must be so. Take good care of my little godson and don't let him forget his own country and his own people," and Max stretched forth his hand and took her thin one between his own. Then he stooped and kissed the boy, who stood looking on with wondering eyes.

All this time Gertrude had spoken no word. There was a pause, and Netta stood for a moment hesitating. She dared not approach the pale, pure woman before her. But Gertrude arose, and, suddenly taking the out-cast's hand in hers, kissed her on both sides of her poor, wan face.

"Stay with us, Netta," she said, and her eyes were wet with sweet, gracious tears.

But Netta only shook her head, and, pressing her lips to Gertrude's hand, departed.

Far off in the distance, as they leant upon the garden wall, Max and Gertrude saw the two pilgrim figures disappearing in the sunshine. At length a turn of the road hid them from their gaze.

"Gertrude," said Max, turning to his golden-haired love, "you were never so gracious or so lovely in my eyes as when you kissed and forgave yonder poor sinner."

"To her much should be forgiven, for she has loved much."

"And you forgive me?"

"No, Max, for I love you."

THE COUNTESS VON BOTHMER.

TIME—AN APOLOGUE.

The genius of the Past, the Present and the Future met and discussed their relative weight and importance in the affairs of the world.

"See!" said the Past, "how great is the work I have done—all till now is mine!"

"Bah!" said the Future; "your labors have come to an end; and, besides, they are insignificant in amount to what is left for me to accomplish."

"Cease, both of you," interposed the Present. "Neither of you has accomplished aught. What has been done has been done by me alone. What remains will also be done by me. In truth, I perceive that you both are phantasms, and that neither has real existence."

THOMAS PURNELL.

BUSINESS MARRIAGES.—Somebody thinks the marriage service should read thus:

Clergyman—Will you take this stone mansion, this carriage and pair, and these diamonds for thy wedded husband?

Yes.

Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high chignon of foreign hair, these affected accomplishments and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?

Yes.

Then what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder.

Thackeray says that "when a man is in love with any woman in a family it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every person connected with it."

## TRAPPING AN AUDIENCE.

Some years ago an eccentric genius, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, used to give temperance lectures. One night he announced that he would lecture in Easton. Now, temperance was not in favor among the male portion of that burg. The women, however, were all in for the "pledge," and, consequently, on Hunt's first night not a man showed himself in the hall. The benches were pretty well filled with women, though, and Hunt commenced; but, instead of temperance, he put them through on the vanities of dress, etc. They wore great stuffed feather sleeves then. They—the sleeves—caught it; then their tight lacing, and so on through the whole catalogue of female follies; not a word about temperance. And the ladies went home hopping mad, told their husbands about it, and voted old Hunt down to the lowest notch.

He had announced that he would lecture at the same place the next night. Long before the time appointed they commenced to come, and when Hunt hobbled down the aisle, the building was comfortably well filled with men. The old fellow looked about, chuckled and muttered: "Hogs, I've got you now!"

After the crowd had got quiet a little, the lecturer said:

"Friends, you wanted to know what I meant by saying 'Hogs, I've got you now,' and I'll tell you. Out West the hogs run wild; and when folks get out of meat they catch a young pig, put a strap under his body and hitch him to a young sapling that will just swing him from the ground nicely. Of course he squeals and raises a rumpus, when all the old hogs gather round to see what's the matter, and then they shoot them at their leisure. Last night I hung a pig up; I hurt it a little and it squealed. The old hogs have turned out to-night to see the fun, and I'll roast you; and so he did, pitching into their favorite vice with a relish and a gusto.

## A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It is as easy to be a good man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, would save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt; honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or to do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, then as promptly attend to your own business. Do not stop to tell stories during business hours. If you have a place of business, be there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity and promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy any article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path—more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid, but never beg. Relieve others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say No. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. Use your brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young man, cut this out, and place it, by careful perusal, in the golden storehouse of your brain, and if you find that there is folly in the argument, let us know.

HOW SAL DISGRACED THE FAMILY.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a log cabin on the prairie, near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, with a packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception-room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken delf article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," said he, "you seem to be in awful trouble here; what's up?"

"Oh, we are most crazed, neighbor," said the woman, and we ain't got no patience to see folks now."

"That's all right," said the visitor, not much taken aback by this polite rebuff; "but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal is gone off and left us," said the man in tones of despair.

"Ah; do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, neighbor, and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there warn't a potter gal in the West then my Sal; she's gone and brought ruin on us and on her own head, now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone with?" asked the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kchoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home and what a life she has deserted. She was here surrounded by all the luxury," said the father.

"Yes, and who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink, or wear, now," groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her from you, to lead her into such misery?" quoth the stranger.

"Why, d—n him, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are to earn a living."

I can't believe the women care much about being enfranchised. The only kind of polls they trouble their minds with are hoop-polls; and they care more for the band-box than they do for the ballot-box.

## A MELTING STORY.

One stormy winter evening a grocery-keeper in the Green Mountain State was about closing up for the night, and while standing in the snow outside, putting up the window-shutters, saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf, and conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon, and a very few minutes found the Green Mountain storekeeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture, for which he would have gained a premium from the old Inquisition.

"I say Seth," said the store keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders and stamping the snow off his feet.

Seth had his hand on the door, his hat on his head, and the roll of butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon now on such a cold night as this a little something warm would not hurt a fellow."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of something warm sadly interfered with his resolution to do so. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by the boxes and barrels that, while the grocer stood before him, there was no possibility of getting out, and right in this very place sure enough the storekeeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer, so he opened the stove door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the place would admit; "without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and he jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; Seth, come, I've got a story to tell you," and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

"Oh! it's so hot here," said the petty thief, attempting to rise.

"Sit down—don't be in such a hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back into his chair.

"But I've got the cows to fodder, and the wood to split, and I must be going," said the persecuted chap.

"But you musn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down, let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be a little fidgety," said the roguish grocer with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I will give you a toast, now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth believed himself unsuspected.

"Seth, here's a Christmas goose, well roasted, eh? I tell you it's the greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you never use hog's fat, or common cooking butter, to paste it with; come take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed up, as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his hankerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow.

Talking away, as if nothing was the matter, the fun-loving grocer kept stuffing wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red-hot furnace below.

"Cold night, this," said the grocer. "Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if you were warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away."

"No," exclaimed poor Seth, at last. "No, I must go, let me out, I ain't well; let me go."

A greasy catarrh was now pouring down the poor man's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good-night, Seth," said the humorous Vermont, "if you will go," and adding, as he darted out of the door, "I say, Seth, I reckon the fun I have had out of you is worth nippence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter in your hat."

The song, "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die," always struck us as a happy illustration of American assurance. Our young go abroad to spend the hard earnings of the old folks, and when they are dead broke, return home to be buried at the expense of their impoverished parents.

When you pass a door after nine o'clock at night, and see a young man and a young woman, and hear a smack, you may bet your bottom dollar that the young man don't live there.

A lady advertises for sale, in a Southern paper, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being married, she has no further use for them.

Do unto other men as they would like to do unto you, and they won't have enough money in two weeks to have a shirt washed.

A wagon may be said to have two wheels off and four on, when the hind wheels are off, for are not the fore wheels on?

We suppose everybody has heard of the Irishman who said: "The most eloquent feature in a dog's face is his tail."

A statistician estimates that every married couple may calculate, upon 4,104,304 descendants in about five hundred years.

What is that which occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a hundred years? The letter M.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

Our steamships, like enormous shuttles, are weaving continents into the woof of humanity.

If mere power of work or endurance were enough, how will a man compare with a mule?

What are the best kind of agricultural fairs? Farmers' daughters.

The course of true love is a race where often there is a false start.

The coward says he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing.



## Agricultural Department.

## Does It Pay To Take Agricultural Papers?

Every successful farmer has learned "what he knows about farming" either by experience or what he has been enabled to learn from others.

In the latter case, the benefit derived from a good agricultural paper is unquestionable.

The uniform aim of the GAZETTE has been, and will continue to be, that of collecting valuable information relating to all the various departments of farm labor.

In order to do this satisfactorily, we cordially invite all our farrier friends to write us the results of their labor and investigations relating particularly to that branch of farming that has produced them the most money.

Do not forget, however, to put in an occasional failure. For, while it will add variety to the contents of the paper, it will also provoke inquiry and often prove to be a stepping-stone to future success.

Again, many of our readers may at this moment be wasting their time (which is money) in making the same experiment as the one in which you so signally failed.

Let us then not cherish that feeling of "every man for himself," but rather make an extra effort, and take the time to talk with thousands of our readers, so that, while you are enjoying the financial results of some successful experiment, you will also feel an inward consciousness that your words are "going about doing good," and that you are in fact one of the great brotherhood of the GAZETTE.

Do not neglect to write for the paper because you lack confidence in your ability to do so correctly. We want facts instead of theories. The latter are good enough in their place, but facts that aid our readers in making the farm pay, are what we want.

You need not necessarily do your own writing. It may be that hard work and exposure may have caused your hand to tremble and your eyesight to grow dim, so that writing is a tax upon you. But you may be fortunate enough to have a kind son, or a loving daughter who would cheerfully write whatever you may dictate to them.

Such communications are the logical results of a long and varied experience, and as such, give promise of being valuable, and we bespeak for them the favorable consideration of the already numerous and rapidly increasing corps of readers of the GAZETTE.

## Loss of Wheat by Drying.

We gave our readers a year ago the result of a series of experiments with corn, showing that the average loss in weight by drying, from the first of winter till the end of the following summer, was about one-fifth, and that taking all chances for loss, including interest, it would generally be better for farmers (if they sell at all) to sell unshelled corn from the field at seventy-five cents per bushel. More limited experiments have been made with wheat, by which we learn that the loss of weight by drying is much less than with corn. A bag of wheat hung up in a drying atmosphere on the first of September, lost one-fourteenth in weight by the first of December. If, after such experiments have been sufficiently repeated to establish a general rule, the results do not greatly differ from these, then farmers will learn the fact that it would be better to receive one dollar and thirty-two cents per bushel for their wheat in early autumn, than to keep it till next June and sell for a dollar and a half—on the basis of seven per cent. interest for nine months, and taking no account of the chances of loss by insects, rats, theft or fire. These considerations furnish additional reasons to farmers to dispose of their grain when there is a free market for it, instead of waiting for a higher price, which they are uncertain of receiving. —Country Gentleman.

## How To Use Surplus Fruit.

One of the greatest problems with the fruit-grower is how to dispose of his surplus fruit. He may be a grape-grower, and it might so happen that on a certain season he may find the markets so well supplied that they will not pay the cost of getting them to market. If he is not a temperance man he gets over the difficulty by making wine, which, if well and properly made, always brings in a fair profit. But if he has a longing for the flesh-pots of the Egyptian bondage from which he has escaped, he gets as near as he can to the Satanic liquid, turns his surplus into unfertilized juice, which, however, few care to buy.

The peach-grower finds the same trouble. Possibly he may market all he can raise but most probably there comes a time when a good proportion lies under the trees wasting away, while his mind is on the stretch what

to do with them. He might dry them but he is in a region where no labor can be found to do it properly. He would can them but for the same reason. He would distill them into brandy, but the chances are that he is a temperance man, and has no disposition to share in the profits of evil. If he is not a temperance man, his good Uncle Samuel steps in and demands an internal tax so high that he cannot pay it and work up his small crop.

All other fruits more or less beset the grower with similar difficulties, and it is chiefly in the face of these that fruit-growing is not so generally profitable as our agricultural papers make it out to be. But the time is coming when there will be fruit mills as there are grist mills in every populous fruit district, where, by machinery fruit will be canned, cut or dried, and where anyone can dispose of the surplus crop which they may be unable to dispose of in market. What is now called the Alden process of drying fruit proves to be a great success, and there is little doubt but that, in time, some mills similar in purpose, at least, to what this process now undertakes to do, will be up everywhere, and then fruit culture will be on the same level as other branches of agriculture.

## The Cow's Intelligence.

That cows have language, memory, signs and means of enjoying pleasant associations, or combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy, many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interposed upon much low-lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine, undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine summer afternoon, when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of one hundred were grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which we thought addressed to the milkmaids at first! Rosa, Florenza, Gilio, Sopsa and many other names which were not noted by us at the time, were called out by the over-seer—one of the women—and we were surprised to see how cow after cow ceased feeding or chewing the cud, and made direct, sometimes on a trot, for the woman who usually milked her. The practice, we found, not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the lot just as readily as the individual members of some large herd in the country, returning from the fields, take their places in the shed. —Milk Journal.

## Corn-Cob Meal.

An Indiana farmer, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, says: About twelve years ago nearly all the farmers in this part of the State bought "corn and cob crushers," and expected to fatten their stock on the chops which the machine made. The crusher performed its part well enough, but the trouble was that the ignorant cows would not eat the meal; and finally could not be coaxed into the stable as long as there was a sign of the meal there; while the hogs left their pens and took refuge in the woods! We finally concluded that cob-meal was only valuable as a substitute for saw-dust. I have heard a great many "book farmers" argue in favor of grinding up the cobs with the corn, but after trying it they have invariably given up the idea that there was any food in the cobs. If any one has a desire to try the experiment, let him grind the cobs alone, and see if he can induce any of his stock to eat it. That will convince him that cobs as food are entirely worthless.

## Cooper's Red Apple.

A very handsome variety, originated by Mark A. Cooper, Esq., of Cass county, Ga. Fruit medium, conical, very regularly shaped, skin deep carmine red with numerous small white dots, calyx closed, in a shallow corrugated basin, stalk slender set in a deep but narrow cavity, flesh crisp, brittle, sweet, quality good, maturity January, and from all appearance will prove a good keeper. Doubtless an offspring of Shockley, with which it has several points of analogy.

## Holding Milk.

A cow will sometimes withhold her milk when her calf is taken away, but usually only for a short time. The remedy in such cases is gentle treatment, and a persistent effort to draw the milk, and bathing the udder in cold water. The milking should be attempted at short intervals, at least three or four times a day. If the cow is treated kindly and a continuous effort be made to draw the milk from time to time, she usually yields the point, and in few days will forget her calf and give down her milk.

## Pota o Bug.

Permit me to inform your readers that last summer, at the instance of one of my neighbors, I cleaned the vines in my potato patch of the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, in a very easy and cheap way, and as I have not seen the remedy published I give it to you for the benefit of others who may wish to try the experiment. The remedy was used in this country in 1870 and 1871 with entire success. A tight barrel was packed full of dog fennel (some parties add "gimpsun weed"), and this covered with water and allowed to stand in the sun for a few days till the strength was partly fused into the water. This fennel water was applied to the vines with a bunch of twigs with the leaves on them, using two buckets of water to five rows, forty rods in length. When applied the bugs were eating the vines down to the ground, and were as bad as I ever saw them. One application cleaned the vines thoroughly. About a week after, finding a few bugs on them, a second application was made, and the vines were free from bugs for the balance of the season.

Having made but this one trial I do not say that it is an infallible remedy, yet as it has done so once, and costs nothing but the labor, and this but a few moments to prepare it, and it was applied so much more rapidly than Paris green (which I have tried), and cleaned the vines so perfectly, that we shall use it again next season if the bugs visit us. I thought the potatoe grew better for having been washed with this preparation. It seemed to invigorate them—at least an excess of the water applied did not injure the tender leaves. —[Cor. Rural World.

## Potato Starch.

J. G. H. inquires as to the practicability of preserving the potato for more than one year, and in what form?

First, in the form of starch, by grating the potato into pure water, letting the coarse pulp flow off; then the starch grains which settle to the bottom are dried and powdered. A fine sample was exhibited at the fair of the Meramac Horticultural Society a few years since by Miss Laura Votaw. Second, we have seen the potato thoroughly cooked and mashed up, cooled, mixed with a small quantity of the yolk of egg, and then pushed through a tin strainer with holes a little larger than a nutmeg grater, and dried. We can thus have vermicelli or tapioca from potatoes. Third, they are sometimes kiln-dried and ground. Fourth, we may remark that it requires but little cost and skill to treat potatoes with dilute sulphuric acid, and change them into glucose, a form of grape sugar. —[Rural World.

## Value of Acorns.

Perhaps it might not generally be known, says a California paper, that acorns command a good price—twenty dollars per ton—in Stockton, and quite a profitable business has been done by several parties gathering acorns and disposing at that price. Our attention has been particularly drawn to one instance wherein an industrious and energetic farmer, who resided in the famine district on the west side of the San Joaquin river, who during the season, gathered acorns sufficient in amount to realize money enough to pay his taxes and leave in his hands a surplus of twenty-five dollars, or, as he expressed it, "twenty-five dollars ahead of the hounds." From these acorns, gathered from the large trees bordering on the river, and which are said to be of excellent quality, twenty dollars per ton is a price readily obtained from parties in this city, who use this product for fattening hogs.

## Cotton vs. Flaxseed Meal.

R. P. desires to be informed as to the relative value of cotton-seed and flaxseed meal. We cannot answer this point quite correctly. There is some points we do not know: Flaxseed meal costs nearly twice as much as cotton-seed meal. Again, it is claimed that a pound of flaxseed meal is equal to three pounds of corn-meal or nine pounds of wheat bran, or ten pounds of best hay. As to what are the actual feeding values of these two articles, we would like to be informed. Who can tell?

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—Chas. Shepard, Ogdenburg, New York, writes to the "Live Stock Journal": "My experience in raising cows strictly for the dairy is, that the more Ayrshire blood in the grades, the more the product of butter and cheese from our ordinary pastures. For twenty years I have discarded all bulls in my herd except full-blooded Ayrshires, purchased sometimes at fancy prices—say three hundred dollars for a bull calf."

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

## RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to	Whiskey in bulk and over	Port, per barrel	Hay, per 100	Grain, per 100	Flour, per barrel	Bacon, hams, per 100
Atlanta, Ga.	72	102	67	57	61	72
Augusta, Ga.	85	135	65	55	59	65
Savannah, Ga.	80	120	60	50	54	60
Macon, Ga.	85	120	60	50	54	60
Albany, Ga.	10	160	67	57	61	72
West Point, Ga.	85	120	67	57	61	72
Columbus, Ga.	85	120	67	57	61	72
Montgomery, Ala.	85	135	58	48	52	65
Rome, Ga.	77	125	64	54	58	77
Selma, Ala.	51	82	46	36	40	51
Mobile, Ala.	50	80	44	34	38	50
Meridian, Miss.	60	100	50	40	44	50
New Orleans.	50	90	50	40	44	50

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duvall's Bluff and Jacksonport, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

Little Rock	Duvall's Bluff	Jacksonport
1 34	1 14	1 74
1 27	1 07	1 67
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71

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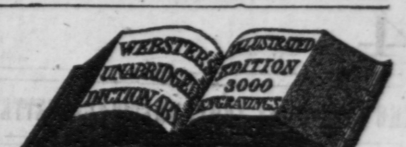
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columns, will be charged by special agree-  
ment.  
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each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.  
A letter circular price current is published  
every Thursday, and is delivered to subscri-  
bers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per  
copy.  
All communications should be addressed to  
JOHN W. CLARKE,  
Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.  
All persons who desire it will be furnished our  
paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American  
Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the fol-  
lowing rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one  
year.....\$4.00  
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one  
year.....4.00  
The Gazette and Prairie Farmer, one year.....4.00  
Agents allowed 10 per cent commission on all  
subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page  
three.  
All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must  
be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft  
on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to  
JOHN W. CLARKE,  
Editor Ind. & Com. Gazette,  
55 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.  
Our authorized agents in other cities to contract  
for advertisements, etc., are as follows:  
George P. Howell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.  
Fitch & Thain, 245 Broadway, New York.  
George Delp & Co., 742 Chestnut Street, Philadel-  
phia.  
Griffin & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.  
T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston.  
Vauclough & Wiltz, 106 Main Street, Richmond,  
Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : FEB. 17, 1872.

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FEBRUARY, 1872.		THE SUN.	
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	D. H. Min.	D. H. Min.	H. M. H. M.
Last Quarter.....	2 5 10 Eve	1 7 10	10 19
New Moon.....	13 11 11	1 1 11	15 28
First Quarter.....	16 11 22	1 17 6	82 5
Full Moon.....	24 5 55	23 6 40	5 17

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## OFFICERS.

President—JULIUS DORN.  
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H. VERHOFF, JR.,  
WILLIAM BARR,  
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Treasurer—J. C. JOHNSON.  
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Finance—John T. Moore.  
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Arbitration—Warren Mitchell.  
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Manufactures—J. B. Davies.  
Banks—J. S. Barr.  
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Railroad Freight—H. F. Harper.  
River Freight—G. W. McReady.  
Insurance—Robert Atwood.  
Weights, Measures and Inspection—J. F.  
Newell.

## The Great Banana of Abyssinia.

J. H. G., of Pella, Iowa, asks us  
where he can obtain this plant, &c., a  
description of which was published in  
our issue of the 3d inst. In reply, we  
advise J. H. G. to write to Messrs.  
Nanz & Neuner, of this city, who have  
the plants, and can furnish them at  
prices ranging from \$4 to \$10, accord-  
ing to size. A copy of their catalogue  
has been forwarded to you by mail.

## City Improvement—New Buildings.

The din of improvement resounds all  
over the city before the spring-time is  
opened or the frost out of the ground.  
Main street—the great leading thorough-  
fare—is making alterations and  
mutations more marked than other  
sections. This street—a continuous,  
broad avenue, embracing over two  
miles closely built upon—is undergo-  
ing divers changes, and many old  
buildings (former landmarks), are be-  
ing razed to the ground, and on their  
sight are to be erected capacious, mod-  
ern business houses; buildings that, in  
point of architecture, capacity, cost,  
beauty, size and convenience must vie  
with the grandest structures of New  
York, or of the continent. The plans  
and specifications of all, or nearly all,  
and the improvements are made, and  
several foundations are already laid,  
while, in other quarters, the work of  
demolition of the old houses is going  
on, and the rubbish cleared away to  
give place to the new aspirants of  
grace, fame and beauty, all marking  
the rapid progress of the city in  
wealth, name and prosperity.

Messrs. J. S. Lithgow & Co., the  
well-known foundrymen, stove, grate,  
tin, builders and workers, are demol-  
ishing their old stand on the north-  
west corner of Third and Main streets,  
and on its site is to be erected a most  
imposing block of stone, with marble  
pillars, to be occupied by the Nash-  
ville Railroad Company, the Union  
Telegraph Co., a bank and other offi-  
ces. It is to have a front of 48 feet,  
with a depth on Third street of 150  
feet, and the first story would make  
an excellent Chamber of Commerce,  
having fronts on Main and on Third  
streets, in the very center of the busi-  
ness of the city. This structure is to  
be five stories in height, and the walls  
constructed of Bowlinggreen stone,  
with Scotch granite pillars, and when  
finished will be the most imposing ed-  
ifice on Main street, and one of the  
most beautiful and durable in the  
country. The stone of the Bowling-  
green quarries is soft, easily cut when  
first taken out, but it hardens on ex-  
posure to the atmosphere and is not ef-  
fected by winds, rains, or heat or cold.  
The Scotch marble is being imported  
expressly for this building, the sizes  
and style having been furnished by  
the architect in advance.

On the northwest corner of Main  
and Eighth streets, the work of de-  
molishing the unsightly time-worn  
buildings that overcumber that local-  
ity, has been completed, and the founda-  
tions are made for a handsome block  
of four magnificent store-houses.  
They are to be built in the most ap-  
proved modern style, lofty and con-  
venient, the venture of former Cincin-  
nati merchants who are about locating  
in this city to carry on the dry goods  
trade in all its varieties. The corner  
house is to be occupied as a wholesale  
cloth house and must prove a direct  
acquisition to the trade of the city,  
which is rapidly advancing in all  
branches and departments.

Among the notable features in the  
improvements in the new buildings  
on the business thoroughfares of the  
city are the new styles of iron fronts.  
Messrs. Burge, and Bamberger,  
Bloom & Co. have in course of con-  
struction the loftiest, most imposing  
and substantial iron fronts ever seen  
in the West. They are models of  
beauty and strength, and are among  
the most noticeable features on Main  
street.

## New and Rare Plants.

The beautiful illustrated catalogue of  
Flower and Vegetable seeds, budding  
plants, bulbs, &c., of Nanz and Neuner,  
just issued, is full of the choicest  
specimens of floriculture, and chiefest  
among which we note the following:

NEW DWARF POMEGRANATE, James  
Vick—Its finest quality is in its proli-  
fic blooming. Young plants from  
cutting, not over three months old,  
and not over a foot in height, will cov-  
er themselves with flowers. It is hardy  
and easily kept over winter.  
PURE WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE  
(*Largestromia Indica Alba*)—The  
Pink and Crimson varieties, an old fa-  
vorite, and this white variety is a  
great acquisition and greatly admired  
as a tub plant. It cannot be surpass-  
ed.

GERANIUM ZONALE, "Queen of the  
West"—A favorite budding plant for  
amateurs and florists. It produces  
flower trusses of brilliant orange red  
color, large size, without interruption  
from the time of planting out until  
frost destroys it. If planted in a sun-  
ny window it will bloom the whole  
winter.

CLIANthus DAMPERII, "Austra-  
lian Glory Pea"—This is a glorious  
plant which, planted out in May, will  
spread considerably, giving a contin-  
ual succession of plants and flowers.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS—This  
is one of the most remarkable plants  
in the list. It grows symmetrically,  
and, in addition, its coloring is the  
most brilliant brown crimson. Height  
from two to three feet. The catalogue  
is full of good things, and will be sent  
to all applicants free.

## The Bankrupt Law.

We copy a very sensible and perti-  
nent article from the American Gro-  
cer in regard to this odious law which,  
as it now stands, and is being enforced  
throughout the country, cannot be  
characterized other than one of the  
"iniquities of the times." There are  
provisions in the law which should be  
sufficient of themselves to demand  
the entire repeal of the statute. We  
allude to the fees which are allowed  
attorneys for forcing debtors into  
bankruptcy, which can be regarded in  
no other light than a reward to un-  
scrupulous parties to take advantage  
of the embarrassed condition of mer-  
chants and others who may chance to  
be let by force of untoward circum-  
stances—their commercial paper pass un-  
paid fourteen days beyond maturity.  
There have been, no doubt, numerous  
persons entirely ruined; their business  
destroyed and their means of support  
for themselves and families snatched  
from them, in consequence alone of  
this odious feature in the law.

In addition to all this, the greatest  
wrong and injustice is perpetrated up-  
on the debtor; as, under the law, his  
estate is passed into the hands of an  
assignee, who executes no bond or oth-  
er security for the faithful, efficient  
and just settlement of the debtor's es-  
tate. In fact, the debtor, under the  
law, is tied hand and foot, without any  
power to protect himself or his estate  
from being unscrupulously sacrific-  
ed; his property is peremptorily sold,  
regardless of consequences, after hav-  
ing passed through the hands of the  
marshal of the court—his attaches and  
the assignee and his attaches. In ad-  
dition to all this, the estate of the  
debtor is subject to a variety of costs  
and charges in the shape of fees, at-  
torney's fees, etc., which is certain to  
swallow up fully 25 or 30 per cent. of  
the entire amount that may chance to  
be realized. This subject is one which  
loudly calls for redress and reform.  
We, therefore, trust that the press  
throughout the land will give the mat-  
ter full ventilation. In the mean-  
time, the entire business community  
should be active in some movement to-  
wards the demand for its repeal. The  
law, as it now stands, is no better than  
that odious English statute which im-  
prisons a man for debt, so graphically  
portrayed by Dickens in his "Little  
Dorrit." The American Grocer says:

A few years since the commercial  
world were informed that they needed  
a bankrupt law, that such a law was  
a necessity, and would not only  
make it easier for the debtor to pay  
his debts, but would also make it  
easy for the creditor to collect his just  
claims. These ideas were advanced  
by Edwin James, Esq., whose experi-  
ence in England carried a certain  
amount of weight, and, aided by the  
fact that there were many honest  
debtors who had been unfortunate in  
business, and were unable by the laws  
then in force to obtain a discharge, the  
present "bankrupt law" was pushed  
through Congress, was signed by the  
President, and became an established  
fact. We will not stop now to analyze  
the motives of the advocates of the  
bill, but will pass on to an examina-  
tion of the results of the law. Ask  
any wholesale merchant his opinion of  
the bankrupt law as at present admin-  
istered, and he will tell you that it is  
a swindle from beginning to end.  
That he had rather take almost any  
kind of settlement than have a debtor's  
estate go into bankruptcy to be wasted  
by the delays and eaten up by the  
fees and thefts of officials. He will  
tell you that he has not realized one-  
half of the amount he expected from  
any estate put into their hands, said  
expectations being based upon the  
yield of an estate under ordinary  
management. Ask any honest debtor  
his opinion of the bankrupt law, and  
he will tell you that the property is  
taken out of his hands and wasted  
away in one way or another, so that  
but a small portion ever reaches its  
destination, and that honest, well-  
meaning men can seldom get a dis-  
charge, while the unscrupulous and  
dishonest, who will swear to a lie and  
pay liberal fees, experience little diffi-  
culty in getting clear.

The bankrupt law, as at present con-  
strued, conflicts with many of the  
State laws, and yet, with great incon-  
sistency, recognizes all the Home-  
stead exemptions and stay laws cur-  
rent in many States. We can readily  
understand how once in a generation  
a bankrupt law to free honest but un-  
fortunate debtors from obligations of  
long standing may be a blessing and  
a necessity. The purpose accomplished,  
it should be dropped from the statute  
books and pass into oblivion, instead  
of remaining to furnish fat places to  
an army of court pensioners and be a  
grievous burden upon the commercial  
community as at present. There can  
be no doubt in regard to the senti-  
ments of our merchants as to it, and  
we look to those in influential positions  
to start a movement by which the  
present law may be repealed.

The Patent Office is self-supporting.  
The annual report of Commissioner  
Leggett, of that office, just submitted  
to the House of Representatives, shows  
the net profits of the Bureau paid into  
the Treasury of the United States last  
year were \$116,524, from aggregate re-  
ceipts of \$678,716, and the balance on  
hand January 1, 1872, was \$759,980.  
The total number of applications of  
patents was 10,472, of which 19,033  
were granted—12,511 of the number be-  
ing to citizens of the United States.

## More Railroad Extensions.

The internal improvements of the  
City and State are being widely and  
rapidly extended, with the hope and  
prospect that Louisville will soon be  
the grand center of nine or ten trunk  
lines of railroad. But a few years ago  
the City had but one railroad—the  
Louisville and Frankfort—and we all  
know what a time it took to get it fair-  
ly located and under way. Then fol-  
lowed the Louisville and Nashville  
railroad, which is the great thorough-  
fare between the North and South.  
Subsequently were added the Louis-  
ville, New Albany and Chicago road,  
the Louisville and Jeffersonville, and  
now the Ohio and Mississippi, the  
Louisville and Lexington and the  
Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line,  
the Louisville and Shelbyville road,  
the Louisville, Elizabethtown and Pa-  
ducah, the Memphis branch, and the  
Lebanon branch, and during the pres-  
ent year the charter has been granted  
with the right of way, to the Southern  
railroad, extending from Covington  
through the center of the State South  
to Chattanooga, which, too, when  
built, will branch to Louisville.

In thus briefly alluding to the rail-  
road connections and extensions of  
Louisville, and its many advantages  
in a commercial and material point of  
view, we wish to direct attention to  
the further extensions contemplated,  
which must add to the growth and  
wealth of the City. The directory of  
the Louisville and Nashville railroad  
have determined, with the loan of the  
credit of the city for one million in  
bonds, to extend the Lebanon branch  
through to Knoxville, East Tennes-  
see, also to the Cumberland Gap, there  
to connect with the Atlantic, Missis-  
sippi and Ohio Company, of Virginia.  
The latter company have agreed to  
extend their road from the Atlantic,  
at Norfolk, to the Cumberland Gap,  
and thus form a Southern direct  
connection with the sea board and  
this city.

The Elizabethtown and Paducah  
railroad, through its President and  
Directors, is about to be extended,  
with the aid of the City, direct to the  
City, which opens the way to the im-  
mense coal fields along the line of the  
road, and thus secure to the City cheap  
coal all the year round. With the  
guarantee that coal shall be delivered  
at ten cents per bushel, the extension  
is assured.

Before the close of the year, it is an-  
ticipated that the Louisville and St.  
Louis Air-Line railroad shall have  
been completed to, and beyond the  
Wabash and the coal and iron regions  
to the Mississippi river at St. Louis,  
thus making a short and direct route  
West. Two more bridges over the  
Ohio, at this City, one at Jefferson-  
ville, at the head of the falls, and the  
other at New Albany at the foot of  
the falls, are also in contemplation,  
over which the Northern and South-  
ern railroads can meet in this City as  
a common center, and we have no  
doubt of its early accomplishment.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Senate—A discussion on the am-  
nesty bill and Sumner's amendment bill  
consumed the day's session. Quite a  
number of propositions to amend the  
civil rights bill were introduced, and  
all of them were rejected.

House—The educational bill was  
passed. The Republicans voting  
against the bill were: Messrs. Beatty,  
Bingham, Clark (N. Y.), Colton, Dick-  
ey, Houghton, Killinger, L. Meyers,  
Negley, Orr, Packer (Pa.), Peck, Sar-  
gent, Stoughton and Wilson (O.) The  
Democrats voting for the bill were:  
Messrs. Kerr, Potter, Slocum, Storms  
and Townsend (N. Y.).

FRIDAY, February 9.

Senate—Sumner's amendment to  
the House amnesty bill, by the cast-  
ing vote of Mr. Colfax, was passed.  
The question on the amnesty as amend-  
ed was rejected. The Republicans  
who voted in the negative were: Mes-  
srs. Boreman, Hill, Logan, Morrill  
(Me.), Scott, Tipton, Trumbull and  
Wright.

House—The contested election case  
of Boles vs. Edwards, from the Third  
Arkansas district, was decided in fa-  
vor of the former. Mr. Voorhees,  
from the Judiciary Committee, report-  
ed a bill referring to the Court of  
Claims the claims of the heirs of Col.  
Frazier Vigo, deceased, of Terre Haute  
Ind., for money and supplies furnished  
to troops in 1778, during the Revolu-  
tionary war. The bill passed. The  
session was only for general debate.

MONDAY, February 12.

Senate—Mr. Sumner offered a res-  
olution providing for an investigation  
into the manufacture and sale of arms  
by the United States to France during  
the late Franco-Prussian war. Peti-  
tions were presented against the renew-  
al of the duty on railroad iron and  
for an international copyright law.

House—Many bills were presented  
of a local character. Mr. Peters intro-  
duced a bill allowing responsible re-  
spondents in criminal cases in the  
United States Courts testify in their  
own behalf. Passed—yeas 146, nays  
43. Mr. Butler failed to get a res-  
olution adopted calling on the President  
for information as to the intention of  
Great Britain regarding the Alabama  
claims.

TUESDAY, February 13.

Senate—The bill compensating sol-  
diers for clothing lost in the Chicago  
fire was passed. The legislation on

appropriation bill was discussed. The  
President transmitted to the Senate  
"The American Case" before the Gene-  
va Conference. House—An appro-  
priation was passed for public build-  
ings at Albany, N. Y. There was a  
debate on the naval appropriation bill.  
A bill was reported removing the duty  
on tea and coffee.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.

Senate—There was an excited debate  
on the resolution of inquiring into the  
sale of arms by our Government to  
France during the war with Germany.  
Senator Sumner delivered a speech,  
reviewing the question and was op-  
posed by several Administration Sena-  
tors.

House—The day was chiefly devo-  
ted to the administration bill. Charges  
were made that the administration  
of that department has been need-  
lessly extravagant. The evidence in re-  
ference to the alleged bribery of Sena-  
tors to vote against the conviction of  
President Johnson was ordered to be  
transmitted to the Senate.

## Granting Banking Privileges.

Taking the subject into due consid-  
eration in all its bearings, the State Leg-  
islature, last week, did well enough  
to reject the bill granting banking  
privileges for the benefit of insurance  
companies. Let each corporation  
stand upon its own merits, and be con-  
fined to its legitimate objects and pur-  
suits. It has become an every day  
occurrence to organize associations for  
one thing or another, and to go to the  
Legislature to obtain grants for special  
and exclusive privileges, which are  
equivalent to exemption from labor  
and liability, for the benefit of the  
few—the corporators and officers—at  
the expense of the many—the mass of  
the people. We do not believe that  
any considerable number of our people  
either demand or need such privileges,  
but, on the contrary, are opposed to  
any and all special legislation for the  
benefit of a few individuals.

There are too many, far too many  
banks: national banks; savings  
banks; warehouse banks; insurance  
banks, &c., in the country, and the  
sooner they are closed, and their privi-  
leges brought to the level of others,  
the sooner the people will have a  
sound currency, and be relieved of a  
burdensome tax. The present depre-  
ciation of money upon the wages and  
labor of the country is ten per cent.  
To this have to be added protective  
tariffs, revenue taxes, State taxes and  
city taxes.

## Commercial Department.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,  
Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, 1872.

## MONETARY.

The supply of loanable funds in the hands  
of banks and bankers appears to be abun-  
dant to meet the requirements of all legiti-  
mate demands, and business has generally  
been done on a basis of 92½ per cent. for ap-  
proved collaterals and prime first-class com-  
mercial paper of short date. A slight feeling  
of anxiety appeared in monetary circles, ow-  
ing to the sharp discussion of the Alabama  
claims and the possibility of trouble with  
England, followed, as it was, by a depression  
in London financial circles. The excitement  
now appears to have been overwrought,  
and the leading capitalists of both countries  
consider that there is no such attitude of hos-  
tility on the part of the United States or En-  
gland as to warrant any belief of probable  
war. The discussion of our treaty relations  
with England has been used by operators for  
speculative purposes, who have, therefore,  
endeavored to depress prices of stocks and  
bonds. At present, a more conservative feel-  
ing is manifesting itself, with a growing con-  
viction that all questions of difference will  
be readily adjusted by negotiations.

## EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is more active, with good supplies. Rates  
are better and quoted buying at par and sell-  
ing at 1-10 premium.

## GOLD.

The gold market has been firm under the  
influence of a slight scarcity of cash gold, and  
the price advanced to 110½. A reaction has  
since taken place, with lower rates. The  
payments by the U. S. Treasury for interest  
due and redeemed 5 20s have been nearly \$2,  
000,000 since January 1st.

The changes since our last report have been  
as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Feb. 8.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 9.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 10.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 11.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 12.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 13.....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Feb. 14.....	110½	110½	110½	110½

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have fluctuated slightly, with a decline of ¼  
at percent. on old bonds in sympathy with  
London, under the depression caused by for-  
eign bankers being free sellers early in the  
week. Since, a firmer tone has taken place,  
with more activity and steadier quotations.

We revise quotations:  
Compons, 1881.....114½  
" 1882.....114½  
" 1883.....114½  
" (new) 1885.....114½  
" 1887.....114½  
" 1888.....114½  
New 5s.....114½  
10-40s.....114½  
Currency 6s.....114½

## NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s.....	85
Tennessee, old.....	65½
Tennessee, new.....	134½
Virginia, old.....	56
Virginia, new.....	57
North Carolina, old.....	33
North Carolina, new.....	33

## LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

There has been but a fair degree of anima-  
tion prevailing in the live stock market this  
week. Horses and mules for the South, de-  
spite the reported low prices, continue to be  
forwarded freely, but no sales are reported.  
Beefes for the market have been in good  
supply, and all good-conditioned have been  
sold freely on arrival. We quote shipping  
lots at \$5 25s 50c; fat oxen, \$4 50s; good, \$4  
40; common rough, \$2 50s 30c gross. Fresh  
milkens sell, as to quality, at \$25s 50c.  
Sheep—The market remains active. We  
quote best for shipment at \$3 50s, good \$4 50s  
45; mixed, \$2 50s 30c per head.  
Hogs—Best corn-fed for butchers' use, 4 25s  
40c; light for shipment, \$4 15s 25c gross.  
The receipts during the past week have  
been as follows:  
Beefes.....916  
Sheep.....916  
Hogs.....916  
Mules.....916

mand has prevailed for investment, with  
prices undergoing little or no change. The  
leading railroad bonds and stocks are the  
main features among operators. There ap-  
pears to be no speculative demand, hence  
rates are steady at quotations.

We quote as follows:

STOCKS.		Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....		120	121
National Bank, Second.....		102	103
National Bank, Planters.....		102	103
National Bank, City.....		105	106
Bank of America.....		97	98
Bank of Kentucky.....		105	106
Bank of Louisville.....		80	81
Merchants' Bank.....		119	120
Commercial Bank.....		74	75
Northern Bank.....		122	123
Citizens Bank.....		115	116
People's Bank.....		92	93
Masonic Bank.....		10	102
Farmers' Bank.....		99	100
Security Bank.....		115	116
German Bank.....		121	122
West'n Finance' Corp'n.....		109	110
Falls City Tobacco Bank.....		89	90
Farmers' and Drivers' Bank.....		104	105
Manufacturers' Bank.....		98	100
Louisville Insurance Co.....		101	102
Guaranty Co. Bank.....		134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....		133	134
Traders' Bank.....		89	100
Central Savings Bank.....		92	102
Loc. Clin. & Lex. R. R. com'n.....		58	60
Loc. Clin. & Lex. R. R., preferred.....		84	87
Loc. Clin. & Lex. R. R., stock.....		71	73
Gas company stock.....		120	121



## LEAF TOBACCO.

The market rules firm for good-conditioned leaf and leaf of all qualities, with a good demand for all descriptions and grades, which makes this a very desirable mart for the farmer. The local and foreign buyers are in attendance in full force, with supplies wholly inadequate to the daily demand, the receipts of the past week being barely equal to the sales of a single day at this date last year. The late hard weather, and the suspension of river navigation, had restricted the supplies, but as the weather was mild, with considerable rain this week, a full resumption of river navigation was assured, and an increase in the daily offerings at the auction warehouses. The actual stocks on hand for sale are much lighter than at any period for several years. The sales of the season to the 15th were 7,234 bbls, against 7,033 at the same date last year.

The sales at the warehouses for the week have been as follows:

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Sales Feb. 7 were 85 bbls: Simpson co old leaf 8 00a 30, Hancock do 9 30a 12 75, Warren 6 00a 30, Henry trash and cutting 6 20a 12 75, Franklin 6a 90, Allen 7, Hart 6 70a 90, 21 bbls McLean old leaf 9 20a 25, Carroll new trash and common leaf 6 00a 30, Trimble lugs 6 0a 30, Taylor 6 00a 30, Davies 7 00a 10, Green 6 00a 30, Christian 9 00a, Hopkins 7 00a 25.

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Sales Feb. 8 were 40 bbls: Simpson co old leaf 8 00a 30, Daviss do 8 00a 12, trash and lugs 6 50a 20, Monroe 8, Henry new 11 75, Green 6 00a 12, Hart 8 30, Grayson 6 00a 30, Indiana old 7 00a 20.

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Sales Feb. 9 were 31 bbls: Henry co new lugs and leaf 6 70a 15, Hart 6 00a 10, Warren 6 00a 30, Todd 7 00a, Franklin trash and leaf 6a 70, Union trash 5 75, Hardin 6 00a 30, Green lugs 7 10, Henderson lugs 7 10, Metcalfe 6 50, Larue leaf 8 00, Washington, 1-c, lugs and leaf 6 00a 75, Tennessee leaf 8 00.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Sales Feb. 10 were 45 bbls: Henry co medium cutting leaf 8 10a 30, fine do 21, trash 6 00a 30, Trimble 10a 11, Barren 10, Carroll 7 00a 20, Hart common 6 00a 30, Owen common lugs 6 00a 30, Todd 7a 30, Marion 6 00a 30, Logan 6 00a 40, Franklin leaf 10a 12 50, Green 8 10, Hardin 6 00a 30, Meade 9 30, Metcalfe 8 10.

## MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Sales Feb. 12 were 32 bbls: Warren co new lugs 6 00a 30, Henry 7a 10, Logan 7 20a 11, Simpson old leaf 9 00a 10, Todd 7 00a 30, Hart 7 00a 10, Hardin 7 00a, Trimble lugs 7 00, Barren 7 30, Taylor 8 70, Indiana 6 00a 70.

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Sales Feb. 13 were 132 bbls; also, 225 bbls redried Owen co leaf, the latter at private sale. Auction sales as follows: Barren co 6 00a 10, 10 75a 12 50, Warren 6 00a 30, Logan 6 00a 30, 10a 11, Simpson 7 00a 10, Grayson 6 00a 30, Adair 6 00a 30, Oldham new lugs 7, Henry medium cutting leaf 12 00a 30, trash 6 00a 30, Hart 6 40, 10 25a 19 25, Trimble trash and leaf 5 00a 16 75, Hardin 7 00a 30, Casey 7 10a 8 10, Green 6 00a 30, Tennessee 7 00a 30.

The market closes firm at quotations.

Trash and factory lugs..... Light..... Heavy.....  
Planters' common lugs..... 6 00a 30..... 6 00a 30.....  
Planters' good lugs..... 7 00a 30..... 7 00a 30.....  
Common leaf..... 7 00a 30..... 7 00a 30.....  
Good leaf..... 7 00a 30..... 7 00a 30.....  
Fine to choice leaf..... 11 00a 30..... 12 00a 30.....  
Cutting lugs..... 7 00a 30..... 7 00a 30.....  
Good to fine cutting..... 10 00a 30..... 11 00a 30.....  
Choice cutting..... 12 00a 30..... 13 00a 30.....  
Bright wrappers..... 10 00a 30..... 11 00a 30.....

## Provisions.

The market has been of an inactive character during the week, but holders manifest much firmness in quotations, and, with the opening of the river, an increased trade is expected. Bulk meats are firmer, with sales of clear ribbed sides, loose, at 6 25a 50c. The result of the pork packing in the West indicates an increase in numbers over the previous year, with a falling off in weight of 5 to 6 per cent. The number of hogs cut is about 4,250,000, or less than 4,000,000 of the average weight of last season. In the meantime, the exports have been excessive, far exceeding all previous seasons to date, equal, in round numbers, to 1,200,000 hogs. From New York alone the figures show that the exports of hogs for three months have been equal to the product of 1,000,000 hogs, and of bacon equal to 400,000, and of pork equal to 80,000.

Quote:

PORK.....  
Mess..... \$13 50a 17 75  
Prime..... 10 50a 11 00  
Rump..... 10 50a 11 00

BACON.....  
Shoulders..... 6 75a 7 00  
Clear rib sides..... 7 00a 7 25  
Clear ribs..... 7 00a 7 25  
Breakfast, canvassed..... 10 00a 10 25

LARD.....  
Plain..... 11 00a 11 25  
Canvassed..... 11 00a 11 25  
Sugar-cured..... 12 00a 12 25  
Magnolia..... 12 00a 12 25  
Kentucky..... 12 00a 12 25  
Pecan..... 12 00a 12 25  
Golden ham..... 12 00a 12 25

BEEF.....  
Dried..... 15 00a 16 00  
Tongues, 3 doz..... 7 00a 7 50

CLEAR RIB, PACKED.....  
Clear..... 7 00a 7 25  
Shoulders..... 7 00a 7 25

Wool.....  
Tierce, prime..... 9 00a 9 25  
Head and gut..... 10 00a 10 25  
Kegs, refined..... 10 00a 10 25

## Flour and Grain.

The market has been steady all the week, with a good shipping demand for low grades of flour. All kinds of grain are also fully sustained, with an upward tendency for rye. Stocks are fair. We quote:

## FLOUR.

Fine..... \$4 50a 5 00  
Superfine..... 5 00a 5 25  
Extra..... 5 25a 5 50  
Extra fine..... 5 50a 5 75  
No. 1..... 5 75a 6 00  
No. 2..... 6 00a 6 25  
Rye flour..... 4 50a 5 00  
Buckwheat, in bbls..... 8 00a 8 50  
Buckwheat, in sacks..... 4 50a 5 00

## GRAIN.

Wheat, Red..... 1 45a 1 55  
Wheat, White..... 1 50a 1 60  
Corn, shelled..... 42a 45a  
Corn, shelled, in bulk..... 42a 45a  
Oats, in bulk..... 42a 45a  
Oats, sacks included..... 42a 45a  
Rye..... 75a 80a  
Barley, spring..... 75a 80a  
Barley, fall..... 75a 80a

## Bagging and Rope.

There is a speculative inquiry and a large business done for the season. Sales of round lots have been made at 15a 10c, according to weight and brand. We quote:

Power loom and heavy..... 15 00a 16 00  
Hand Kentucky, light..... nominal  
Flax bagging..... nominal  
Machine rope..... nominal  
Hand-made..... nominal  
Iron ties..... 50a 60a

## Dry Goods.

Trade for the past week has been more active in all domestic fabrics and the market shows symptoms of considerable activity. The strong tone of prices on nearly all descriptions of goods tends to stimulate trade. All descriptions of bleached and brown fabrics are active at full prices, and in some instances a higher range is made on a few standard makes. Prints are in good demand, with large assortments of spring colors offering. Mourning prints are quite active; prices are firm and generally unchanged, with, however, some talk of an early advance. Colored cottons are meeting more liberal sales at quotations. Cottonades sell freely, with some advance. Woolen goods suitable for the spring distribution are more active, such as flannels, repellants, &c. Light-weight cloths and cassimeres are in better demand. The great advance in wool since the first of the year gives holders more confidence. Shaws are meeting fair sales at full prices, with many attractive spring styles. Foreign goods are more active, and dress goods, in all the leading styles, find a ready market at full rates. Linens are in good request, while woolen fabrics are quiet; the demand is mostly for light-weight coating and c. s. m. for spot and future delivery. Louisville manufactured jeans has been advanced 5c, and is now quoted at 65c. Orders at the factory are in excess of the supply, indicating large orders from St. Louis and Indianapolis, while the factory cannot at present fill.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices. Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

## BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Invincible..... 14 a  
Columbus..... 13 a  
Great Western..... 13 a  
Anchor..... 13 a  
Penn Mills..... 13 a  
Laurel Hill..... 13 a  
Annie..... 13 a  
Macon..... 13 a  
Tallahassee..... 13 a  
Richmond..... 13 a  
Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Augusta, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Standard Eastern, 36 inches..... 13 a

## FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Pepperell N. 30 inches..... 11 1/2 a  
do 32 do..... 12 1/2 a  
do 34 do..... 13 1/2 a  
do 36 do..... 14 1/2 a  
Nashua 30 do..... 10 1/2 a  
do 32 do..... 11 1/2 a  
do 34 do..... 12 1/2 a  
do 36 do..... 13 1/2 a  
New York Mills, 36 inches..... 22 a  
Warren F. 36 inches..... 19 a  
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches..... 18 a  
Red Bank, 36 inches..... 18 a  
Richmond, 36 inches..... 18 a  
Hope, 36 inches..... 18 a  
Hill, 44..... 17 a  
Lonsdale..... 17 a  
Wamsutta..... 21 a  
Pepperell, 44..... 25 a  
do 44..... 25 a  
do 44..... 25 a  
do 44..... 25 a  
do 44..... 25 a

## STRIPE.

Amoskeag..... 18 a 19  
Albany..... 18 a 19  
American..... 18 a 19

BROWN DRILLS.....  
Appleton..... 15 1/2 a  
Pepperell..... 15 1/2 a  
Boyd..... 15 1/2 a  
Pepperell fine..... 15 1/2 a  
Stark..... 15 1/2 a  
Winthrop..... 13 a  
Merimac D..... 12 a  
Merrimac W..... 12 a  
Pacific..... 12 a  
Richmond..... 12 a  
Lodi..... 11 a  
Wamsutta..... 8 1/2 a  
Bedford..... 6 1/2 a  
Atlantic..... 6 1/2 a  
American Star..... 6 1/2 a

## TICKS.

Minnehaha, 36 inches..... 35 a  
Minnehaha extra, 36 inches..... 40 a  
Conestoga medal, 36 inches..... 22 a  
Conestoga extra, 4 inches..... 25 a  
Lewiston, 36 inches..... 27 a  
Lewiston, 4 inches..... 27 a  
Omega A C A..... 30 a  
Omega A..... 30 a  
Gardner Brothers..... 30 a  
Everett..... 25 a  
Falls City..... 25 a  
Falls City A..... 33 a  
Falls City A A..... 37 a

## CAMBRICS.

Portland..... 7 a  
Victoria..... 9 a  
Washington..... 9 a  
Masonville Paper..... 13 a 14  
S. & S. 13 a 14  
Lonsdale Paper..... 13 a 14

## SLATE AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Naumkeag Satten..... 17 a  
Pepperell drill..... 15 a  
Wages drill..... 15 a  
Bates..... 13 1/2 a

## GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag..... 15 1/2 a  
Mid Essex..... 12 1/2 a  
Bates..... 15 a  
Scott 140..... 25 a  
Gordons 120..... 25 a  
Glasgow..... 13 a 13 1/2  
Waterloo..... 13 a  
Lancaster..... 15 a

## FLAX OXENBERGERS.

Tennessee..... 26 a  
Texas..... 23 a  
Decatur..... 14 a  
Rappahannock..... 12 a  
Onaburg, 7/8..... 12 a 17

## DENIMS.

Ogden A. Brown..... 18 a  
Albany, blue..... 15 a  
Amoskeag..... 20 a 25

## WORSTED BRAIDS.

Common colors..... 55 a  
High colors, No. 63..... 55 a

## CANTON FLANNEL.

Hamilton, brown..... 15 a 21  
Lacona, bleached..... 18 a  
Pemberton A..... 18 a  
Naumkeag, b. checked..... 18 a

## SPOOL COTTON.

John Clark, Jr., & Co.'s (Thos. Rus-  
sell, agent) best 6-cord..... 70 a  
Jno. Clark, Jr., & Co.'s best 6-cord..... 70 a  
J. P. Coats..... 70 a  
Stafford Brothers..... 70 a  
Williamatic 6-cord..... 70 a  
Brooks..... 70 a  
Green & Daniels..... 70 a  
Stewart..... 70 a  
George A. Clarke..... 70 a

## Cotton.

The market has continued excited, with considerable speculative feeling. The receipts at all the ports continue small, which gives buoyancy to both the home and European markets. This feeling, however, has been somewhat checked in consequence of the excitement incident to the Alabama claims. Prices continue high and Liverpool quotations are narrowly watched and the receipts at their own ports closely scanned. The sales for forward delivery have been large and fluctuations frequent. Quotations are:

For February..... 20 1/2 a  
For March..... 20 1/2 a  
For April..... 20 1/2 a  
For May..... 20 1/2 a  
For June..... 20 1/2 a

Total sales of 115,200 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 20,525 bales, including 3,574 for export, 5,837 for consumption, 1,160 for speculation and 8,154 in transit.

The receipts for the week at all the ports have been 86,226 bales, against 92,688 last week, making the total receipts since September 1, 1871, 2,093,553 bales, against 2,510,651 for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease this year of 407,588 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at..... 1871.  
New Orleans..... 35,162  
Mobile..... 10,762  
Savannah..... 15,154  
Texas..... 5,603  
Tennessee..... 5,321  
Florida..... 688  
North Carolina..... 1,749  
Virginia..... 7,832

Total receipts..... 86,226  
Decrease this year..... 74,559

The exports have reached a total of 54,384 bales, of which 41,610 were to Great Britain, 3,856 to France, and 8,928 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks are now reported to be 575,407 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

Stock in..... 1872..... 1871.  
Liverpool..... 439,000..... 610,000  
London..... 178,000..... 79,341  
Glasgow..... 400..... 250  
Bavre..... 12,600..... 6,850  
Marseilles..... 13,500..... 8,450  
Bremen..... 9,000..... 25,000  
Rest of Continent..... 9,000..... 25,000  
Afloat for Great Britain (American)  
(cotton)..... 102,000..... 308,000  
Afloat for France (American)  
and Brazilian..... 56,000.....  
Afloat for Bremen (American), 17,000.....  
Total India afloat for Europe..... 261,000.....  
Stock in U. S. ports..... 574,407.....  
Stock in inland towns..... 88,551.....

Total..... 2,185,358..... 2,121,913

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 63,455 bales, compared with the same date of 1871.

Since last week the market has been weak and declining, caused by the excitement over the European troubles about the Washington treaty and the Alabama claims. This has subsided and prices have somewhat reacted, but increased average receipts at all the ports made the market again lower. The receipts for five days, ending the 14th, were 65,698 bales, an average of 13,139 bales per day, which would make a total for the current week of 91,973 bales, at this date (15th p. m.).

Liverpool is reported dull at 11 1/2a 11 3/4a, and New York quiet at 20 1/2c. Our markets dull, but sellers are unwilling to meet the decline, while buyers are backward in their purchases. We quote the market very quiet, as follows, with light stocks:

Low middling..... @ 22  
Good ordinary..... @ 21 1/2  
Ordinary..... @ 19

Groceries.....  
The market is rather quiet, but steady, with good stocks of sugar and molasses on hand. Coffee is firm but inactive. Dealers can readily make purchases at our quotations, which are the rates for round and fair lots.

We quote:

SUGAR.....  
Fair to fully fair N. O., per lb..... 9 @ 10  
Prime..... 10 @ 11  
Choice..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Island, raw..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Hard Standard..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Demarara, raw..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Cuba, raw..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Porto Rico, raw..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
A. S..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Extra C..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Circle C..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Yellow..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Sour refined..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Molasses sugars..... 8 1/2 @ 9

## COFFEE.

Rio, common..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
" fair..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
" good..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
" choice..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
Laguaira..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
Java, Gov't..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
Sour refined..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
Ceylon..... @

## MOLASSES.

Plantation, fair..... 45 a 48  
Plantation, prime to choice..... 50 a 52  
Eastern refined..... 45 a 48  
do kegs..... 75 a 100  
Sorghum..... 45 a

## RICE.

Caroline, new..... 8 1/2 a 9  
Carolina, old..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2  
Rangoon..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2

## Furs and Peltries.

The trade is steady, with a good demand and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows on arrival:

Prime Beesoon, each..... 40 50  
Prime Mink..... 30 35  
Prime Gray Fox..... 30 35  
Prime Opossum..... 10 10  
Prime Raccoon..... 10 10  
Prime Beaver..... 10 10  
Prime Deer, 3 lb. Ky. and Tenn..... 20 24

## Important to Farmers.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of John Duffy & Co., wholesale dealers in field and garden seeds. They are old established and wholly reliable merchants, making a specialty of the seed trade, as well as dealers in all articles demanded on the farm or plantation. They are also the agents for "Russell & Co.'s Celebrated Separator and Combined Reaper and Mower," which are unequaled in the wheat field and for other small grain. The separator readily obtained the first premium at the Kentucky Agricultural Fair last year, and both of these machines require only to be known to be brought into general use. They are of superior mechanical construction, strong, yet simple, never get out of order, and are the best and cheapest in the market.

## Markets by Telegraph.

## NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14—P. M.  
Cotton—In dull and prices lower; middling uplands, 27 1/2c.  
Wheat—Dull; No. 2 spring, 81 1/2a 82a; winter red Western, 81 1/2a 82a; white, 81 1/2a 82a. Flour—Firm; Western and State superfine, 85 00a 86; good to choice, 86 50a 87 1/2a.  
Whisky—Dull; 80 1/2c.  
Corn—Dull; Western mixed, 73a 74c for new. Oats—Dull; 52 1/2a 53c.  
Coffee—Dull; Rio, 19a 21c.  
Sugar—Easier; fair to good refining, 9 1/2a 9 3/4c.  
Cuba, 8a 10c.  
Rice—Quiet at 7 1/2a 8c.  
Pork—Firm; mess, \$13 50 for old; new \$14 50a 15.  
Lard—Quiet; steam, 9 1/2a 9 3/4c; kettle rendered, 9 1/2c.  
Pig-Iron—Firm; Scotch, 67a 68c; American, firm at 68a 69c.

## CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 14—P. M.  
Wheat—Quiet and unchanged. No. 1 spring 81 1/2c; No. 2, 81 1/2c.  
Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2c; rejected, 28 1/2c 29c.  
Oats—Dull and lower; No. 2, 32 1/2c; rejected, 28 1/2c 29c.  
Barley—Steady; No. 2, Spring 60c; No. 3, 48a 50c; rejected, 40a 41c.  
Rye—Dull; No. 2, 73a 74c; rejected, 60a 61c.  
Pork—Lower; mess, \$12 1/2a 13a.  
Lard—Easier with good demand at 8 1/2c, cash.  
Whisky—Quiet and nominal at 87 1/2a 88c.  
Hogs—Lower at \$4 60.  
Green Meats—Quiet and unchanged; hams, green, 6a 6 1/2c; rough sides, 5 1/2c; short ribs, 5 1/2c; shoulders, 1a 1 1/2c.  
Bulk Meats—Quiet and weak; hams, 4 1/2c; clear rib, 5 1/2a 6c; clear sides, 6 1/2c, loose.

## LONDON.

London, Feb. 14—4.30 P. M.  
Consols—97 1/2 for money; 92 1/2a 92 1/2c for account.  
United States Bonds—1862s, 91 1/2; old 6 1/2s, 92 1/2; old 7 1/2s, 92 1/2; 10-40s, 90 1/2.

## PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 14.  
Bourse—Rentee, 56 francs 70 centimes.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.  
Cotton—Market dull; middling uplands, 11 1/2a 11 3/4a; do Orleans, 11 1/2a 11 3/4a; sales of 10,000 bales—4,000 for speculation and export.  
Wheat—Lower; Red winter, 11 9a 12a; California, 12s 10d.  
Corn—No. 2 mixed, 2s 6d.  
Flour—26s 27s.  
Cheese—0s.  
Pork—58s 6d.  
Cumberland middles, 32s 9d; short rib, 33s 9d.  
Seed—Clover, 56a 57s.

## Country Produce.

Owing to the suspension of navigation trade has not been very active, and prices of fresh articles have an advancing tendency. Cheese has advanced and dried apples and half peaches are higher.

We quote as follows, remarking that sales of apples, potatoes, onions, &c., city repacked command 50a 60a more than country packed.

## APPLES, GREEN.

Prime to choice 3 bbl..... \$3 50a 5 50  
Inferior..... nominal.

## BUTTER.

Choice country..... 18 a 22  
Inferior..... 7 a 19  
Western Reserve..... 23 a 24  
New York tub..... 27 a 33

## BEANS.

Prime white, per bush..... 32 50a 65  
Prime Navy..... 30a 35

## BEESWAX.

Yellow, 3 lb..... 28 a 30

## CHEESE.

Western Reserve, 3 lb..... 14 a 15 c  
Factory..... 15 a 17 c  
Pine Apple..... 24 a 26  
Cranberries, cultivated, per bbl..... 12 a 13  
English Dairy..... 14 1/2a 15 1/2a

## EGGS.

Fresh, 3 dozen..... 10 a 20  
Packed..... a 20

## ESCULENTS.

Potatoes, per bbl..... 3 00a 3 25  
Onions, per bbl..... 2 75a 3 25  
Krut, in bbls..... 7 50a 8 50  
Krut, in half bbls..... 12 00a 10  
Cranberries, cultivated, per bbl..... 12 a 13  
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl..... 7 50a 8 50

## FEATHERS.

Prime live, 3 lb..... 61a 62  
Mixed..... 45a 45

## FLAX SEED.

Prime, 3 bush..... 1 50a 1 60  
Mixed..... 1 45a 1 50

## FRUIT, DRIED.

Apples, new, 3 lb..... 8 a 6 1/2c  
Peaches, halves, do..... 5 a 5 1/2c

## GINSENG.

Prime, 3 lb..... 80 a 85

## PEANUTS.

Fresh, common, 3 lb..... 7 1/2a 8 1/2a  
Fresh red..... 7 1/2a 8 1/2a

## POULTRY.



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"THOMAS RUSSELL," Sole Agent.

All Numbers Warranted Six-Cord to No. 90.

The best for Sewing Machine use, and consequently the best for hand Sewing. For sale by all leading Dry Goods Houses in the United States, 4-1-12

JOHN E. OANNOS,  
1871.

SPRING.

W. H. BYERS  
1871.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

## CANNON & BYERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

# MILLINERY GOODS,

Linen Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Silks, Laces

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

NO. 191 WEST MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE.

aug23-14

H. W. WALTON.

C. J. WALTON.

J. R. WALTON.

## WALTON & BROS.,

Importers and Dealers in

# CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

## TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS, CHANDELIER,

Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

South side MAIN STREET, between Fourth and Fifth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## WALTON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

# QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA

LAMPS,

## Chandeliers and Silver-Ware,

278 south side Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,  
Louisville, Ky.

Special attention paid to all orders from the country.

## Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.	Weights per bushel.
Apples, dried.	26
Barley.	48
Barley Malt (including weight of bags).	54
Beans.	60
Brass.	60
Charcoal.	20
Coke.	20
Corn.	56
Corn in ear.	56
Coal.	56
Hemp.	56
Hair (plastering).	56
Onion Sets.	56
Potatoes.	56
Peas, dried.	56
Peas.	56
Potatoes.	56
Potatoes, sweet.	56
Rye.	56
Rye Malt (including weight of sacks).	56
Salt.	56
Seeds, Clover.	56
Timothy.	56
Flax.	56
Hemp.	56
Canary.	56
Millet.	56
Hungarian Grass.	56
Blue Grass.	56
Wheat.	56
Wheat.	56
Corn Meal.	56
Turnips.	56

By the law of Ohio 62 lbs is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 32 lbs a bushel of oats. In buying or selling in this market, the customary weights given above, however, are the universal rule.

## Useful Facts for Grocers.

ARROBA.—A Spanish weight of 25½ lbs., and measure of about 4 lbs., as a Portuguese weight of about 32 lbs.  
CEBROON.—A bale or package made of hides.  
MAUND.—A Bengal weight of 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 lbs. Avoirdupois.  
PIQUET.—A Chinese weight of 163 1-3 lbs. It is divided into 100 cattis or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it Tan.  
QUARTER.—In dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat.  
QUINTAL.—A hundred weight, or 112 lbs.  
TARE.—In China, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half gold; also a weight of one and a third ounces.

## High Rates of Interest.

With the view of indicating plainly the great difficulty on the part of borrowers paying a high rate of interest, we again ask a careful consideration of the increase of capital invested at the various rates of interest, as set forth in the following statement:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rate named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

One Dollar, 100 years at 1 per cent.	\$254
do do 3 do	104
do do 6 do	340
do do 9 do	2,263
do do 12 do	5,444
do do 15 do	13,899
do do 18 do	34,675
do do 21 do	84,467
do do 24 do	214,467
do do 27 do	544,467

## UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!

## "THE MINNESOTA"

# JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

AND

## Northwestern Price Current,"

32 Columns, Issued Weekly.

\$2 50 Per Annum.

ALTHOUGH less than one-half year old, it has met with such success as renders the Publishers safe in demanding for it a position among the best established journals of the day. Its circulation has increased at the rate of more than

100 Copies Per Week!!

during the few months that it has been published. We now represent the retail trade of Minnesota by having for our patrons nearly or quite the entire commercial and manufacturing public as well as readers. We claim that we can offer better inducements than any other paper published, to advertisers desiring to reach the following classes of patronage in Minnesota:

Retail Hardware Merchants,  
Retail Dry Goods Merchants,  
Retail Grocery Merchants,  
Retail Druggists and Stationers,  
Retail Booksellers,  
Retail Confectioners,  
Retail Boot & Shoe Dealers,  
All Classes of Manufacturers

In the State, as well as a goodly number of the farming community, who are kept well posted on the state of the markets. Our advertising rates are low, very low, compared with most papers.

## To the Wholesale Trade

We say: "You have here your organ of communication with your patrons throughout the State WEEKLY, and just where, of all places, you ought to advertise your wares to the trade!"

NEW YORK,  
CHICAGO,  
ST. LOUIS,  
LOUISVILLE,  
CINCINNATI,  
AND  
MILWAUKEE

## Wholesale Houses

Will be able to reach the Minnesota trade more effectively, and at less expense, through our columns than by any other means. Try it and be convinced.

Get posted on Minnesota by subscribing to the Journal of Commerce.  
Address all Business Communications to  
CARSON, HALL & CO.,  
Publishers and Proprietors,  
ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Feb 12

## Railway Department.

### CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSES.

Cincinnati and Eastern.

Day.

Night.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Northern Arkansas and Northern Texas.

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St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Northern Arkansas and Northern Texas.

## Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and we believe, may be relied on as correct.

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## Miscellaneous.

## Savings' Banks.

Owing to the recent failure of three or four small local Savings' banks, and the untrustworthy character of the officials who controlled them, there seems to be a weakening of confidence in this class of institutions that is not altogether warranted. There is little doubt that, notwithstanding the recent failures and defaulting, the system of Savings' banks has been productive of great and substantial benefit to the masses; and it is altogether probable that the late unfavorable developments will lead to a reform in the management. The popular impression is that a Savings' bank is an institution of an elementary character by which—for the encouragement of industry and thrift—the savings of the working people are prudently invested and carefully guarded against their time of need. The popular impression is only half correct, for a Savings' bank to-day is not merely a place for the deposit of the money of capitalists and for the investment of their spare funds. In so far as they are thus used by small capitalists, or by others not competent to invest their own money, these institutions may continue to be considered as a beneficial charity, such beneficiaries being as well worthy of the protection of the State as the workingmen or women; but beyond this, and to such extent as they represent on species of investment or are mere interest-paying banks of deposit, they are simply financial corporations. A large proportion of the increase of moneys held by these institutions in late years has been of the latter description, and a considerable number of the younger banks have looked to the same class for the bulk of the deposits. The reputation of managers and the salaries of officers is apt to bear a certain relation to the extent and rapidity of the accumulation of funds in their control, and consequently we have seen some of these corporations competing for the patronage of the general public in such a manner that cannot be regarded with favor. There has been a manifest desire with some of the more recently organized banks to pay large dividends in order to attract deposits. This has led them to expect high rates of interest on their loans, and to accept as collateral, in many instances, doubtful security. It would be well, therefore, for the Legislature to place some wholesome check upon this tendency, by a statute which shall limit the annual dividends to say five per cent., and which shall direct the distribution of the remaining earnings, once in five years, upon an equitable basis. In addition to this, extreme caution should be used in the granting of new charters, limiting them in all cases to a clear demand for legitimate purposes.

[N. Y. Shipping List.]

## Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending February 6, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Pitman and Mode for Attaching to Band Wheels, L. N. Rouse, Covington, Ky.

Construction of Sieve, F. J. Myers, Covington, Ky.

Tobacco Pipe, [Reissue] H. G. Dayton, Maysville, Ky.

Grain Cleaner and Separator, J. H. Redfield, Salem, Ind.

Dumping Wagon, J. F. Applegate, New Albany, Ind.

Universal Shaft Coupling, W. P. Dugdale, Goshen, Ind.

Counter Sink and Plug Borer, W. H. Dodge, Mishawaka, Ind.

Carriage Hub, H. F. Fry, Wabash, Ind.

Land Marker, J. V. Gray, Washington, Ind.

Comb Frame for Bee Hives, W. Kenyon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Boot Crimping Machine, C. Lomax and H. Lindley, Paolo, Ind.

Tucking Device for Sewing Machines, J. W. Wharton, Bournville, Ind.

Car Truck, L. L. Fleming, Mobile, Ala.

Planter and Cultivator Combined, E. B. and J. F. McCallan, Alexandria, Ala.

Spring Bed Bottom, W. C. T. Davidson, Hannibal, Mo.

Shoe Fastener, A. Klinger, California, Mo.

Electro-Magnetic Railroad Signal and Switch Tender, H. S. L. Bryan, Liberty, Mo.

Head Block, D. Parkhurst, St. Louis, Mo.

Dumper for Railroad Tender, H. C. Hendry, Union Point, Ga.

Rotary Engine, J. D. Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Bale Band Stretcher, L. J. Anderson, Water Valley, Ga.

Beer and Water Cooler, C. Greenan, New Orleans, La.

Automatic Fan, W. D. and L. Hall, Memphis, Tenn.

The negroes of Goldsboro, N. C., have organized a Masonic lodge, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of New York.

All the public lands in Texas are set apart for educational purposes.

## Middleton, Barret &amp; Bowen

SUCCESSORS TO

STUCKEY & BARRET,  
Wood and Willow-ware,  
CORDAGE, TWINES,  
&  
163 Main St., et. Fourth and Fifth.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. apr9-ly

LOW & WHITNEY,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
66 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth

A. A. WHEELER,  
Cor. Main and First Sts., opp. Galt House,  
Louisville, Ky.  
MANUFACTURER OF  
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,  
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, &c.

Has always on hand a large assortment of work in his line, which for style, workmanship and price will compare favorably with that made in any market.  
Orders solicited. 3-18-12

HENRY WEHMHOF,  
UPHOLSTERER,  
No. 60 West Main Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Warehouse and Factory No. 29 East Main St., three door from Galt House.  
oc28-12

St. James Hotel,  
NEW ORLEANS.

R. S. MORSE, - - Proprietor.  
F. M. HIGGINS, Manager.  
jas 6

## Empire Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President. SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.  
PRINCIPAL FEATURES.  
Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All Policies INCONTINGIBLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTINGIBLE for two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan. Special LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

### DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD & JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.  
C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager. S. H. POPE, Department Secretary.  
AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it. de2-6m

## THE LOUISVILLE BROMOPHYTE Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL, WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUBSTANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN THE CITY at \$40 Per Ton.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for Circular. oc7-ly

## JAMES SPROULE & CO., SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, FINE CLOTHING,

AND  
Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson Street, near Third,  
(ABOVE UNITED STATES HOTEL.)  
LOUISVILLE, KY. 4-8-28

## HARVEY & KEITH, EASTERN MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
No. 235 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

ORDERED PROMPTLY AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

## THE PRAIRIE FARMER

## FIRE CAMPAIGN!

The Same Paper!  
The Same Terms!

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

Splendid Premiums or Cash Commission.

THE REST OF THIS YEAR

GRATIS

To New Subscribers.

The Best Paper for the Least Money.

SOUND EDITORIALS,  
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,  
CHOICE EXTRACTS,  
COSTLY ILLUSTRATIONS,  
NEW TYPE, FINE PAPER.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Now is the Time to Get Subscribers

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Send for them, read them, circulate them.

Prairie Farmer Co.,  
647 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.  
no11

**PATENTS**  
Solicited by MUNN & CO.,  
Publishers of Scientific American,  
37 Park Row, New York.  
Twenty-five years' experience.  
Pamphlets containing PATENT LAWS,  
with full directions how to obtain patents,  
free.  
A bound volume of 118 pages, containing  
the new census, by counties and large cities,  
40 engravings of mechanical movements,  
patent laws and rules for obtaining patents,  
mailed on receipt of 25 cents. no4-8

## IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

## SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1812, there have been more than 1,000 inventors of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as ineffective or useless. The most valuable improvements are owned and controlled by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

## Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered upon the subject.

The first **WHEELER & WILSON** Sewing Machine was patented by the late Theodore E. West, in 1812, since which time it has been greatly improved, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists of the world have been interested in it, and the company, reorganized in 1867, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, after much time and experience produced their new

## Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

## At the Paris Exposition in 1867

the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claims for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest—such a range of work never before attempted by any machine.

**WHEELER & WILSON** were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. **ELIAS HOWE** received the Legion of Honor decoration a being the original inventor of the sewing machine upon which vast improvements have been made by others. The **WHEELER & WILSON** machine was adjudged the best of all. At the

## Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

(the 22d annual), there was a grand contest or superiority between the **WHEELER & WILSON** and the **HOWE** sewing machines—three leading sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine.

At the first public examination the agent of the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine, in writing, to the committee, appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

## 29 Separate and Distinct Claims

for superiority for the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine, as compared with the **HOWE** machine. All these claims were sustained. They were submitted.

## 12 Distinct Claims of Superiority

for the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine, as compared with the **HOWE** machine. All these claims were also sustained. The award of the judges was unanimous, and as follows:

A Gold Medal to the **WHEELER & WILSON** Machine.

A silver medal, each, to the **WHEELER & WILSON** and the **HOWE** machines. None of the committee judges had ever before examined the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine. This was its first appearance as a competitor for honors at a public exhibition in Maryland. The judges were wholly appointed by the Executive committee and were personally unknown to the respective competitors. The verdict was that of an unquestioned, honest, intelligent and competent authority, decisively and unanimously pronounced.

## W. H. GOLDBERMAN,

GENERAL AGENT,  
No. 7 Masonic Temple,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. de16-12

## WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.

JOHN B. DAVIES,  
Manufacturer of Marine, Land and Portable

## STEAM ENGINES,

Grist, Distillery and Saw Mill Machinery,  
TOBACCO, COTTON and HAY PRESSES  
AND SCREWS,

Boiler, Sheet Iron and Copper Work of all Descriptions,

Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings,  
Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. and2-ly

## WM. KAYE,

Manufacturer of  
Church, Steamboat and Plantation Bells,  
Also, Brass Castings and finished  
work of every description, Water-  
street, bet. First and  
Second, Louisville, Ky. 8-26-50

## BRINLY PLOWS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.  
Have taken over 250 Premiums at  
Fairs throughout the South. Send for  
illustrated Catalogue with  
Price List, and certificates  
of plowmen who use them.  
BRINLY, MILES & HARVEY,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
1728-6m

## ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,  
Marble Works and Studio  
In Carrara, Italy,  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
MONS. CHAS. BULLETT Sculptor,  
Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris

## STATUES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLETS,

Vases, Tiles, Vases, Marble, &c., &c.,  
executed from the very best designs and  
choice Italian Marble, Also,  
GRANITE WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Office—No. 811 Green street, between Third  
and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Our Office and Warerooms in St. Louis  
corner Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.  
Orders received at either point promptly  
attended to. 1871-ly

## 1871. FALL AND WINTER 1871. TRADE.

## WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO.  
No. 238 MAIN STREET, bet. SEVENTH and  
EIGHTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

## DRY GOODS &amp; NOTIONS

FOR THE

Fall and Winter of 1871.

Which will be offered

LOW TO THE TRADE.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers.  
Agents for the sale of the New Albany Wool-  
en and Cotton Mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels,  
Blankets, Yarns, Sheetings, &c. oc28-12

## STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

The Great Short Line from CINCINNATI or CO-  
LUMBUS

EAST!

Saving 87 to 116 miles, and arriving one train  
in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 50 miles and arriving 6½ hours in ad-  
vance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 miles and arriving 8½ hours in ad-  
vance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

The Great Iron Railway Bridges

Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bel-  
airs, are completed.

Morning and Night Lines of

Pullman's Palace Drawing Room  
and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from Cincinnati or Co-  
lumbus to Baltimore or Washington City.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS  
TRAVEL and FETTERED

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the  
South and West.

L. M. COLE, J. L. WILSON,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Master Transport'n,  
Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md.  
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent,  
oc21-12 Cincinnati, Ohio.

## DIVORCES.

United States Divorce Agency,

Established in 1855.

Divorces legally obtained in every State  
where the laws are liberal on the subject, and  
under the United States laws, for persons  
from any State or Country—legal everywhere—  
desertion, cruelty, non-support, drunken-  
ness, etc., sufficient cause. No publicity re-  
quired—no fee until divorce obtained.  
Call on or address

GOULD & BURGER,  
Counselors-at-Law,  
Broadway, 3d door below John street,  
oc21-6m New York City.

## PORCH &amp; COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

## DRY GOODS

Notions, &c.,

187 Main Street,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 cases new style Prints.

25 bales Sheetings.

10 cases Bleached Muslins.

10 do Feather Tickings.

10 do Plaid Linseys.

10 do Eastern Jeans.

10 do Scotch Ginghams.

10 do Printed and Solid Delaines.

10 do Hope Woven Mills Jeans.

10 do Red Lion brand Alpaca.

5 do New style Dress Goods.

Together with a full line of Notions and Fan-  
cy Goods, which we offer to the trade low for  
cash, or to prompt buyers. oc23-12

## SALT. SALT.

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,

General Agent

Ohio River and Kanawha

SALT COMPANIES.

And sole Agent in this City for the

Ohio River, West Virginia and Kanawha Salt

OF ALL GRADES.

NO. 23, THIRD STREET,  
Between Main and the River,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Ohio River Salt Company is composed  
of the following companies:

Dabney Salt Co. Sugar Run Salt Co.  
Excelsior do Pomeroy do  
Leadington do Snow Hill do  
Union do West Columbia do  
Star do Hartford City do  
Star do Coal Ridge do  
Clifton do Bedford do  
Diamond do Syracuse do  
Barton do Burnap do  
New Castle do German do  
Hopedale do Valley City do  
Windsor do

The Kanawha Salt Co. is composed of the  
following Furnaces:  
Pioneer Furnace, Logan Furnace,  
Washington do Snow Hill do  
Crittendon do Lorena do  
Dan'l Boone do Kenton do  
Burning Spring Furnace.  
I can furnish any of the above brands that  
may be desired. 1871-ly

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

FIFTH YEAR.  
A Representative Champion of American Art.

## THE ALDINE

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, claim-  
ed to be the handsomest Paper  
in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of  
THE ALDINE, who are striving to make  
their profession worthy of admiration for  
beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."  
—Henry Ward Beecher.

THE ALDINE, while lashed with all the  
regularity, has none of the temporary or  
timely interest characteristic of ordinary  
periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of  
pure, light and graceful literature, and a col-  
lection of pictures, the rarest specimens of  
a taste skill, in black and white. Although  
each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure  
to its friends, the real value and beauty  
of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after  
it has been bound up at the close of the year.  
The possession of the volume just completed  
cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper  
and engravings in any other shape or num-  
ber of volumes for ten times its cost.  
The edition for 1871 is already exhausted,  
and it is now a scarce as well as valuable  
book.

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and it is now a scarce as well as valuable  
book.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1872.

Art Department.

The enthusiastic support so readily accorded  
their enterprise wherever it has been in-  
troduced, has convinced the publishers of  
THE ALDINE of the soundness of their theory  
that the American public would recognize  
and heartily support any sincere effort to el-  
evate the taste and standards of illustration  
in this country. As a guarantee of the excel-  
lence of this department, the publishers  
would beg to announce, during the coming  
year, specimens from the following eminent  
American artists:

W. T. Richards, Wm. Hart,  
Wm. Beard, George Smiley,  
Aug. Will, Granville Perkins,  
J. O. Beatty, J. H. B. Beatty,  
Wm. H. Wilson, James H. Beatty,  
J. Messing, Paul Pignat,  
Frank Beard, Paul Dixon,  
J. H. B. Beatty.

These pictures are being reproduced, with-  
out regard to expense, by the very best en-  
gravers in the country, and will bear the sever-  
est criticism with the most confidence. The  
work, it being the determination of the  
publishers that THE ALDINE shall be a success-  
ful vindication of American taste in competi-  
tion with any existing publication in the  
world.

Literary Department.

Where so much attention is paid to illus-  
tration and get up of the work, too much de-  
pendence on appearances may very natu-  
rally be feared. To anticipate such misgivings,  
it is only necessary to state that the editorial  
management of THE ALDINE has been intrusted  
to MR. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD,  
who has received assurances of assistance  
from a host of the most popular writers and  
poets of the country.

The Volume for 1872

will contain nearly 360 pages and about 250  
fine engravings. Commencing with the  
number for January, every third number  
will contain a beautiful tinted picture, on  
plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christmas number for 1871 will be a  
splendid volume in itself, containing fifty  
engravings (four in tint), and, although re-  
tained at \$1, will be sent without extra charge  
to all yearly subscribers.

A Chromo to Every Subscriber

was a very popular feature last year, and will  
be repeated with the present volume. The  
purchasers have purchased and reproduced,  
at great expense, the beautiful oil painting  
by SEIZ, entitled "Dame Nature's School."  
The chromo is 12x13 inches, and is an exact  
fac-simile, in size and appearance, of the  
original picture. No American chromo  
which will at compare with it has yet been  
offered at retail for less than the price asked  
for THE ALDINE and its contents. It will be  
delivered free, with the January number, to  
every subscriber who pays for one year in  
advance.

TERMS FOR 1872.

One copy one year, with all Chromo..... \$ 5 00

Five copies do do do ..... 20 00

Any person sending



## The Tobacco Trade.

It will be seen by the announcement in the advertising columns that the proprietors of all the tobacco warehouses in this city have determined to no longer work under the present State law. The warehouses, as heretofore, will be opened for the receipt and sale and storage of leaf tobacco at the usual fees, while they are prepared to sell tobacco or other produce, whether cotton, corn, hay, hides, butter or eggs as commission merchants. This resolve has been forced upon the trade in this city through excessive legislation, which is discouraging to the interests of all classes, save and except the office-holder. The Legislature, at its present session, has changed its former acts regulating the sale of crude tobacco, whereby it increases the number of weighers, and increases the expenses to the farmer and producer and does nothing whatever to facilitate or help trade, or remove restrictions or expenses, which should be the sole incentives.

This action on the part of warehouse men, must result beneficially to the trade, to the farmer, and to the buyer, as a very material saving in the direct tax upon sales. The charges of the seven weighers will be reduced to but one, and, instead of four inspectors, they will employ two competent ones, who can have two assistants, if required, at their own expense. By this prompt action, uniformity and stability is assured to the tobacco trade in the city, and the proprietors as well as the market stand solely upon their true merits. The tobacco trade of the city is a very heavy and important interest, which should not be subjected every year to changes and innovations which are calculated to disarrange and unsettle the business, to say nothing of the expenses entailed, as well as losses and inconveniences occasioned by such changes. Competent and reliable men only will be employed as inspectors.

**COTTON FACTORIES.**—The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, speaking of the cotton factories of that city, says that they are now being run to their full extent, but the demand for their goods cannot be supplied. Especially is this so at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills. There, every one is up to his eyes from far and wide. The company ships in all directions. Stewart, of New York, has taken a fancy to the cotton blanket, and orders largely. The blanket is made only at these mills, and is an improvement on these manufactured in Europe. No other establishment on this continent has succeeded in producing them. These industries are the sources whence Columbus gains what distinction she possesses, and it is gratifying to know they are on the high road to success. The Eagle and Phoenix mills without doubt, produce a great deal of cotton and woolen goods, much more than any establishment outside of New England and even there they cannot make the cotton blanket.

## Symptoms of Catarrh.

Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind on any subject, lassitude or lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucus, perulent, offensive, &c. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, a deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total depression of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave without ever having manifested one-third the symptoms above enumerated.

No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 135 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

**THE WORLD DOES NOT CONTAIN A** medical preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the **MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**. Since its introduction to public notice—more than twenty years ago—it has been constantly used for every kind of injury to man or beast, which can be affected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.

## Wanted.

All subscribers to remit their dues for the current year without delay, and we trust in so doing they will exert themselves in our behalf by sending, with their subscriptions, at least one new subscriber.

## Help Us.

A new year has commenced; all our friends who wish us success can greatly aid and assist therein by sending one or more new subscribers. Will not each one of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe? Who will be the first to respond?

## JOS. T. TOMPKINS &amp; CO.,

70 & 72 Sixth Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Importers and Dealers in  
**Foreign & Domestic**

## DRY GOODS

Have in stock,

## Bleached Muslins.

300 CASES assorted, viz: 44 New York Mills, Wamsutter, Lonsdale Cambric, Franklin Cambric, hard and soft Hope, Davol, hard and soft Masonville, Langdon, White Rock Cambric, hard and soft Blackstone, hard and soft White Rock, Warren, hard and soft Fruit of Loom, Androscoogin, Pocasset (ance, Utica, fancy Hope, hard and soft Lonsdale, Gold Medal Mount Hope, Reynolds, Salmon Falls, Star, hard and soft Hill's, Semper Idem, Waneagan Cambric, Ellerton Mills, Ocean Mills, Red Bank, Aquidneck, Whittemore, Rockland, Anne Knap, 1/2 Linwood, Green Somerset, Social, Pocasset, Hill, 1/2 Pocasset, York Premium, Harmony Mills, Red Dog.

## Brown Muslins.

600 BALES assorted viz: Peppercell Mills, U. O. R. E., Suffolk, Sugar River, Falls City, Salmon Falls, Continental, Nashua, R. E. O. Warren 40 inch, Indian Head 48-inch, Conestoga W. Pocasset H. & F., Tallapoosa, Columbus, Great Western, Georgia, 1/2 Tallapoosa, Thorn Lake.

## 100 Bales and Cases Drills, Viz:

PEPPERELL, Appleton, Booth Brown Drills, Naumkeag, Peppercell, Laconia, Bates, color d Drilling, Bates, Suffolk, Naumkeag and Peppercell, bleached.

## 100 Cases Bleached and Brown Sheetings.

10-4 BLEACHED Peppercell, Pequot, Lowell, Monodnock, Lancaster, Utica, Naumkeag, 9-4 Peppercell, Utica, 8-4 Peppercell, 10-4 Brown Monodnock, Pequot, Peppercell.

## 50 CASES Pillow-case Muslins, assorted.

Feb 23-4

## Tower Palace

## Clothing House,



## J. M. ARMSTRONG,

150 West Market.

Feb 23-4

## AMATEUR

## CULTIVATOR'S

## GUIDE

## TO THE

## FLOWER &amp; KITCHEN GARDEN.

We are pleased to announce that the 20th ANNUAL EDITION of this well-known work is now ready, enlarged and improved, and containing a magnificent new series of engravings in addition to its full descriptive price-list of 3,000 varieties of choice flower and vegetable seeds. Rare Gladioli, Lilacs, Tuberoses, &c., with full directions for their culture. This is without doubt the most perfect work of the kind before the public. Send free to applicants upon receipt of two stamps. Address: WASHBURN & CO., Boston, Mass.

Feb 23-4

## RENDER

## COAL AGENCY,

## Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN,

Superintendent.

Office: 222 Jefferson Street.

(Opposite the Jail.)

Cheep Kentucky Coal always on hand.

Jan 1-4

Jan 1-4

Jan 1-4

## PAGE &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS

## FARMERS'

## Tobacco Warehouse,

Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 20-4

JAMES S. PHELPS. JOHN C. DURRETT.  
JOHN L. HELM.

## J. S. PHELPS &amp; CO.,

## PLANTERS'

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Daily auction sales. Jan 20-4m

J. M. HOPKINS. R. H. HIGGINS

## HOPKINS &amp; HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

## KENTUCKY BOURBON

AND

## RYE WHISKIES,

Nos. 2 Main and 4 Washington streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-4

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

Two doors from the Galt House.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-4

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

## "PICKETT"

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Corner Eighth and Main streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-4

F. S. J. DONALD. R. W. DONALD.

W. A. DONALD, JR.

## RONALD, BROTHER &amp; CO.,

## NINTH-STREET

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-4

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. SUTFIELD. JO. KNOWLES.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 6-4m

W. A. DONALD, JR.

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W. A. DONALD, JR.

## Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the usual advance.]

## ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand, 12 00a15 00  
" packages included 14 50a17 50  
Beer, common 7 00a9 00  
" Lager 10 00a12 00  
Porter, bottled 1 50

## BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

## BROOMS.

Shaker, 3 dozen 3 00a3 25  
Louisville 2 00a2 50  
Common 2 00a2 50  
Broom Corn, 1 lb 4a

## BARK.

Chestnut Oak, 1 cord 10 00a

## BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

## BAGS.

Gunney in bales 19a20  
reserved 20a22  
Grain, 2 bushel 23a25  
" 3 25a27  
Burlap 4-bushel 18a20  
do do 18a20  
Seamless 22a24

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

## COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels 22 30a  
Highway barrels, iron-hooped 2 10a  
Woodhoop 16 hoop Highwine bbls. 1 70a1 85  
Oil barrels 2 05a  
Pork barrels 1 50a  
Ham tierces 1 70a  
Bacon tierces 2 50a  
Queensware Tierces 75a  
Flour barrels 50a  
Hill Whiskey barrel, iron hoop 1 50a  
Ten gallon Whiskey kegs 1 00a  
Five gallon Whiskey kegs 50a

## COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1000 14 00a  
Hoghead poles, 1000 16 00a18 00  
Barrel staves, rough, 1000 16 00a18 00  
Barrel staves, dressed, 1000 20 00a22 00  
Hoghead staves, rough, 1000 30 00a32 00

## CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star Candles, full weight, 1 lb 10a  
4s to 8s 10a  
Common Tallow Candles 12 1/2a  
German Soap No. 1, at 100 12 1/2a  
" No. 2, at 100 6 1/2a  
Rosa, at 100 5 1/2a  
Colgate Family at 100 12 1/2a

## COTTON.

(See Special Report.)

## COTTON YARNS.

No. 500, per dozen, at 15 1/2a  
No. 600, " 14 1/2a  
No. 700, " 13 1/2a

## COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

## CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla 45a50  
Double 50a55  
Triple 60a  
Des Families 25a30  
De Sante 30a32  
Baker & Co., No. 1 40a

## COAL.

Pittsburg, retail 24  
Pomeroy 24

## CORNMEAL.

Bolted 50a60  
Unbolted 40a50  
Kiln dried, per bbl 23a25

## CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl 1 50a1 70  
Plaster 75a1 00

## CANDIES.

Assorted 15a18  
French 35a45

## CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 1 lb 1 00a1 25  
Oysters, 2 lb 2 00a2 25  
Oysters, 3 lb 2 00a2 25  
Lobster, 1 lb 2 00a2 25  
Lobster, 2 lb 2 00a2 25  
Damon's, 2 lb 2 25a2 50  
Green peas 2 25a  
Salmon, 1 lb 2 75a2 75  
Peaches, 3 lb 3 00a  
Strawberries 3 00a3 25  
Pine Apple 2 50a3 00  
Cherries 2 50a3 00  
Blackberries 2 00a  
Raspberries 2 25a2 50  
Currants 2 50a3 00  
Whortleberries 2 50a3 00  
Gooseberries 2 50a3 00  
Pears 2 50a3 00  
Plums 2 50a3 00

## GLASS.

Brandy Peaches 3 25a3 75  
Brandy Cherries 4 00a4 75  
Tomatoes, 2 lb 1 75a2 10  
Jellies 1 75a2 10  
Preserves, assorted 4 00a10 00  
Worcestershire Sauce, 1/2 25a  
Do do, imported 4 25a  
Catsup, tomato 1 00a2 50  
Do, walnut 4 00a5 00  
Pie fruit, assorted 4 00a5 00  
Pickles American 1 50a2 00  
Pickles English 2 00a2 50  
Sparkling Catawba 1 00a1 50  
Dry Catawba 6 10  
Claret wine 4 00a10 00  
English Ale and Porter, 1/2 doz 2 75a3 00  
Carrots, imported 50a60  
Cress Blackwell's Mustard, 1 lb 60a65  
Pepper, 1/2 doz 1 00a1 40  
Green pepper, 1/2 doz 2 25a2 50  
Tomato Catsup, 1/2 doz 1 80a2 00  
French Mustard, 1/2 doz 1 50a1 80  
Imperial 4 00a  
Do, De Luxe 4 00a  
Gherkins, plain, 1/2 doz, pts 4 20a  
" mixed 4 25a  
Pickles in bbls 19 00a12 00  
" half bbls 5 00a

## CORDAGE.

Hemp Rope, per lb 17a17 1/2  
Hemp Rope, tarred 18a18 1/2  
Hemp Sashcord 14a16  
Hemp Packing 11a12  
Hemp Bed-cords, per doz 3 00a4 00  
Hemp Clothes-line 2 25a2 75  
Manilla Rope, under 1/2 inch 20a21  
do do 1/2 inch and over 20a21  
do Bed-cords, per doz 4 00a4 25  
do Flow-line 1 75a1 75  
do Clothes 1 00a1 00  
do Cotton rope 33a35  
do Sisal rope 18a19

## DRY GOODS.

(See Special Report.)

## DRUGS.

(See Special Report.)

## FISH.

Half-bbls. 100 lbs.  
Mackerel, No. 1 15 00a16 00  
do No. 2 11 00a12 00  
do (large) 12 00a12 50  
do No. 3 (large) 9 00a10 00  
do (small) 4 00a5 00  
Mackerel kits, 15 lbs, No. 1 1 00a1 20  
do do No. 2 1 25a1 50  
do do large 1 25a1 50  
do do No. 3, family 1 00a1 20  
do do do 1 00a1 20  
do do do No. 2 1 25a1 50  
do do do No. 1 1 00a1 20  
do do do No. 2 1 25a1 50  
do do do No. 1 1 00a1 20  
Sardines, halves 50a55  
do quarters 25a30  
Herring, 1/2 box 40a45

## FLOUR.

(See Special Report.)

## FOREIGN FRUITS, &amp;c.

Figs, new 10a12  
Currants, Zante, new 10a12  
Raisins, layer 11a12  
Prunes 11a12  
Lemons 11a12  
Dates, 1/2 10a  
Citron 10a12  
Texas 10a12  
Kentucky 10a12

## FIBERS.

Woolens 13a15  
Brazils 14a21  
Peanuts 14a21  
H. S. Almonds 15a16  
Almonds, soft shell 19a22

## GROCERIES.

(See Special Report.)

## GUNPOWDER.

Orange 35 75a35 25  
Dupont's 40 00a40 50  
Indian 35 00a35 50  
Blasting 4 00a4 50

## GRAIN.

(See Special Report.)

## HEMP.

Rough Kentucky per ton 115a130  
Dressed do 120a125

## HA Y.

Timothy, tight pres 1 1/2 18 00a19 00  
Timothy, loose do 1 1/2 15 00a17 50  
Timothy, loose in wag- 18 00a20 00  
ons.

## HIDES.

Dry Flint, at 18a20  
Dry Salt 18a20  
Green Salted 18a20  
Green 18a20  
Sheep Pelts 70a150  
Calf Skins, green 12a13

## HOPS.

Eastern, new 60a65  
do old 15a18

## IRON.

Hanging rock, No 1 foundry, 4 1/2 ton 00a04 00  
" No 2 40 00a45 00  
" No 3 38 00a40 00  
Western stone-coal,